

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, On Monday the 20th of August, inst.,

A VARIETY OF Household and Kitchen Furniture, TO WIT:

Bedsteads, Chairs, Carpets, 3 ten-plate Stoves, 1 Hathaway Cooking do., Bureaus, Sideboards, &c. &c.

On Sale to commence at one o'clock. A credit of nine months will be given to purchasers, for sums over \$5, on giving good security. JAS. C. WATSON.

Aug. 13.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, having determined to quit the Cabinet-making business this Fall, will sell at Public Sale, on

Tuesday the 21st day of August next, commencing at 12 o'clock, M., at his residence in Gettysburg, his entire stock of

NEW CABINET FURNITURE, consisting of the different kinds of BUREAUS, mahogany, maple, cherry, &c.; Centre, Dining and Breakfast TABLES; Work and Wash Stands; Bedsteads, Corner Cupboards, &c. &c.

On Saturday the 25th day of August, at 12 o'clock, M., the subscriber will also sell his entire lot of CABINET MAKING TOOLS, BENCHES, TURNING LATHE, &c.; together with a quantity of LUMBER, of various kinds; a two-horse HEARSE, together with sundry articles of

Household and Kitchen Furniture. A credit of six months with approved security, will be given on all purchases over \$5. DAVID HEAGY.

CLOSING UP.

THE subscriber being about to quit the Cabinet-Making business, and having determined to sell off his entire stock of Cabinet-Furniture, Tools, &c., on Tuesday the 21st and Saturday the 25th of August next, is desirous of closing up with as little delay as possible. He therefore requests all persons indebted to him to call and settle without delay. Persons having claims will also present them for settlement.

DAVID HEAGY.

July 30.

GRAPENBURG SPRINGS.

THE Proprietor of these celebrated "COLD SPRINGS" will open his new and elegantly furnished establishment in April, both for the accommodation of transient visitors, and for those who may wish regularly to undergo the "Water Cure Treatment." (To this end he has secured the services of a gentleman who is thoroughly acquainted with the "Principles & Practice of the Water Cure," and a graduate of one of the most respectable Medical Schools in the country.)

His accommodations are ample, and for cheapness cannot be surpassed in the country.

His baths are conveniently arranged, with spacious and elegant bathing houses, furnished with sleeping apartments, &c.; the baths designed for the use of the Ladies, being separate and distant from those of the Gentlemen.

The facilities of this institution for the "Practice of the Water Cure," as regards the abundance and variety of its waters, the pure and exhilarating air, the picturesque and romantic mountain scenery, the sequestered walks, &c., are not surpassed, if indeed they are equalled, in the State; and, together with its central location, and easy access from all quarters, combine to make it an inviting

Watering Place.

The precise location of these Springs is at the base of the South Mountain, on the turnpike leading from Baltimore to Pittsburgh; ten and a half miles east of Chambersburg, and fourteen and a half miles west of Gettysburg, known as

Goodyear's Springs.

Stages run daily on this road, from Baltimore and York via Gettysburg and Chambersburg.

During the past several years some remarkable and interesting cures of Lung and Liver Diseases, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, &c. have been effected at these Springs.

Persons coming to the institution to undergo the "Water Cure Treatment," should bring with them two linen sheets, two blankets, six coarse towels and a few yards of linen.

No pains will be spared to render this place a home for all; a place of rest for the weary, and of relief for the sick and afflicted.

The charges will be so accommodated as not to exclude even the poorest person from the benefits of the Institution.

DAVID GOODYEAR, Proprietor.

April 9.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES, Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c. all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves. LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

COACH, HOUSE, SIGN & CLOTH PAINTING.

THE subscriber has REMOVED his shop to the Old Stand, on Washington street, between Chambersburg and Middle streets, formerly known as Weaver's Paint Shop, where he has always on hand

Canvass for Carriages, as cheap as can be had in the City. He has also Carriages, Buggies, & Jersey Wagons, which he will sell low. All kinds of repairing done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce taken for Repairing.

J. G. FREY.

CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP MEETING will be held by the Methodist E. Church, (Gettysburg and York Springs Circuits uniting,) at "Flat Bush," on the Turnpike, 4 miles east of Gettysburg, to commence on Friday the 24th inst.

H. HOLLAND, F. DYSON, J. McLVINE, W. VAN ORSDEL, Committee.

Aug. 6.

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Board of Directors of Common Schools, of Straban township, will meet at the house of Jacob L. Grass, in Hunterstown, on Saturday the 25th of August inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of giving out the Schools of said District.

By order of the Board, W. J. WALTER, Sec'y. Hunterstown, Aug. 6

NOTICE.

AN Election for THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of the "Cumberland Valley Mutual Insurance Company," to serve for the term of one year, will be held at the Office of said Company, in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, on Monday the 3d day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A. G. MILLER, Sec'y. Aug. 6.

D. McCONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased. He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

EDWARD McCONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions. He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

PILLS are distinguished for their perfect adaptation to the human body. In their operation, they do exactly what nature does, and nothing more. They have a four-fold action, upon the lungs, skin, kidneys and bowels; hence their peculiar power over disease.

By promoting perspiration, they break up Colds, Coughs, Rheumatic Complaints, Pain in the Back, Scrofula, Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Freckles, Erysipelas, &c.

The action of the Pills on the kidneys is such as to make them a valuable lithoniptic. Dropsy, Gravel, and Female Complaints, arising from obstructions at certain periods, are speedily removed by their use.

A free Expectoration from the Lungs is excited by the use of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, thus removing Pulmonary Complaints, such as Asthma, Bronchitis, Soreness and Tightness of the Breast, Coughs, Sore Throat, &c.

By their action on the Stomach and Bowels, the Pills cure Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Flatulency, Costiveness, Fevers of all kinds, Pleurisy, Headache, Giddiness, Dysentery, Piles, and all disorders of the intestines.

Taken in small doses, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills become an Alternative Medicine, of great searching efficacy, for the cure of Sores of all kinds, Tetters, Tumors, Jaundice, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, Rash, Pains in the Bones, &c.

These Pills also thoroughly break up Influenza, in which complaint they are extremely valuable.

In Bilious Complaints, these Pills exercise a complete mastery. Hence Fever and Ague is speedily cured by the use of them. In the Western and Southern States, where this disease mostly prevails, these Pills so like an avalanche. While they are cheaper than the fever and ague remedies in general, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have been pronounced superior to them all. Indeed, it would appear that if there is one complaint over which these Pills have more power than another, it is Fever and Ague.

For destroying and expelling Worms, no Vermifuge is superior to these Pills. Although we have not taken pains to make this fact public, the merit of the medicine itself has acquired for it an extensive reputation and sale for the removal of Worms. Administered to adults or children, the effect of the Pills is equally radical and decisive. All who suffer from Worms should, by all means, use Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

In fact, no one can go amiss in the use of this medicine. They are as natural to the body as food is. A trial will convince the sceptical that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, far from being a common "quack nostrum," are decidedly the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. Remember, that the original and only genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have a written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

The genuine is for sale by J. M. S. RYENSON, sole Agent for Gettysburg; and by Agents in all parts of the State.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race st., Phila., 248 Greenwich st., N. Y., and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

July 23.

Printers and Publishers

OF Newspapers are informed that the subscribers are extensively engaged in the manufacture of PRINTING INK of every color, or quality, which they know to be equal to any manufactured, and which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash. As they are determined that their INK shall recommend itself, they only solicit one trial of it, relying upon its merits for future patronage. Their Colored Inks are warranted superior to any manufactured. A circular containing prices, &c. will be sent to those who desire it. Orders for Cash on City Agents accepted.

ADAMS & CO., Steam Printing Ink Works, Philadelphia. Agents for the sale of new and second hand Printing materials.

July 23.

Poetry.

DEVOTION.

I never could find a good reason Why sorrow unbidden should stay, And all the bright joys of life's season, Be driven unheeded away. Our cares would wake no more emotion, Were we to our lot but resigned, Than pebbles flung into the ocean, That leave scarce a ripple behind.

The world has a spirit of beauty, Which looks upon all for the best, And while it discharges its duty, To Providence leaves all the rest; That spirit's the beam of devotion, Which lights us through life to its close, And sets like the sun in the ocean, More beautiful far than it rose.

THEY CALL ME GAY.

They call me gay, but could they read The secrets of the fevered heart, That wildly throbs beneath the veil Cast o'er it by dissembling art, They well might start to see the wreck, Where we have had left too deep a trace, Well marvel how, and grieve like this, The smile still dwelt upon the face.

They call me gay, "tis but the mask Pride bids us o'er the crushed heart throw, Concealing from the mocking eye, The depth and passion of its woe. Pride willeth not the gaze of all, Upon its folded thoughts should dwell, And hush! 'neath a smiling brow, Its grief within some secret cell.

Miscellaneous.

A GENTLE WHISPER IN THE HUSBAND'S EAR.

Husband, think of the good qualities of your beloved, not of her bad ones; think of her good common sense, her industry, neatness, order; her kindness, affability, and above all, her ardent piety, her devotedness to things heavenly and divine. Suppose you had a slattern for a wife, a slipshod hussy, a gossip, a real termagant, whose tongue was not merely a triphammer, but as the forked lightning! so that even the house top would be a thankful retreat from her unmitigated fury! Suppose all this, and still more, then say has not God dealt very kindly, graciously, mercifully, in giving you such a wife as he has? God has dealt infinitely better than your deserts. "But she is not all I could wish."

Marvellous, wonderful! And are you, think you, all that she could wish? Turn the wallet. Suppose you cast an eye within and without, view your own ugliness, and crookedness, and blackness. How many things does your beloved wife see in you that she has reason to despise as mean, selfish, miserly, groveling? Are you all that she could wish? Far from it. But this prying into and scanning each other's faults hypocritically, is altogether wrong, and will always keep you on the hatchel, fidgety and rickety. Better a thousand times study each other's graces and qualities, endeavoring to correct the faults of one another in the spirit of meekness and love.

The cause of all this bickering, and sparring, and jarring, and splitting, and twitching, and hitching, is want of love. Love covereth a multitude of blemishes. Let the heart be filled with love, and the little faults which now appear mountains, will be swallowed up or become as mole-hills. A husband who is always complaining, and growling, and snapping, and snarling, is enough to crush a heart of steel, to sour the mind of an angel. The female heart is tender, soothing, sympathetic, lovely. Husband, speak kindly to your beloved—

Speak kindly to her. Little dost thou know What utter wretchedness, what hopeless woe Hang on those bitter words, that stern reply: The cold demeanor and reproving eye. The death-stroke pierces not with keener dart, Than unkind words in woman's trusting heart.

The frail being by thy side is of finer mould; keener her sense of pain, of wrong, greater her love of tenderness. How delicately tuned her heart; each ruder breath upon its strings complains in lowest notes of sadness, not heard but felt. It wears away her life like a deep under current, while the fair mirror of the changing surface gives not one sign of woe. Man, put away unbelief, banish that sourness, and moroseness, and sullenness, and mulishness; put on a smile of sweet affection; exhibit kindness, tenderness, sympathy and love; and rest assured, your wife, if not a real termagant, will reciprocate, clasp you to her bosom in affection's grasp. Your mouth will be filled with laughter—your domestic fireside, instead of a pandemonium, will be a little paradise. Your little ones will gather around you as olive plants—blossoming sweetly in all the beauty and freshness of Spring. Man, try it.

A Powerful Magnet.—A lecturer was dilating upon the powers of the magnet, defying any one to show or name any thing surpassing its powers, when a man mounted the stand, and told him that woman was the magnet of magnets; for, said he, if the loadstone could attract a piece of iron a foot or two, there was a young woman, who, when he was a young man, used to attract him thirteen miles every Sunday, to have a chat with her!

Safe Seal.—A letter closed with the white of an egg, cannot be opened with the steam of boiling water, like a common wafer, as the heat only adds to its firmness.

PEACE OF MIND.

I know but of one way of fortifying my soul against gloomy passages and terrors of mind, and that is by securing to myself the friendship and protection of that Being, who disposes of events and governs futurity. He sees at one view the whole thread of my existence, not only that part which I have already passed through, but that which runs forward into the depths of eternity.—When I lay me down to sleep, I recommend myself to His care; when I awake, I give myself to His protection.

Amidst all the evils that threaten me, I will look up to him for help, and question not but he will avert them, or turn them to my advantage. Though I know neither the time nor the manner of the death that I am to die, I am not at all solicitous about it, because I am sure that he knows them both, and that he will not fail to comfort and spare me under them.—Addison.

THE RIGHT VIEW.

"If," says pious John Newton, "I can confer the smallest amount of happiness upon another, I carry a point. If, as I go home, a child has dropped a penny, and if, by giving it another, I can wipe away its tears, I feel that I have done something. I should be glad, indeed, to do great things, but I will not neglect small ones." This is true philosophy, as well as philanthropy. Many a man passes away his life imagining that, if great occasions and distinguished means of conferring happiness were in his power, he would embrace them, while hundreds of small occasions are wholly neglected.—He who will not improve the latter, deceives himself in thinking he would the former.

Marrying.—"Young woman! I need not tell you to look out for your husband, for I know that you are fixing contrivances to catch one, and are as naturally on the watch as the cat is for a mouse. Don't bait your hook with an artificial fly of beauty; if you do, the chances are ten to one that you will catch a gudgeon—some silly fool of a fish that isn't worth its weight in sawdust. Array the inner lady with the beautiful garments of virtue, modesty, wisdom, truth, morality, and unsophisticated love, and you will dispose of yourself quicker, and to much better advantage than you would if you displayed all the gew-gaws, flippers, and fol-de-rols, and fiddle-de-dees in the universe. Remember that it is an awful thing to die a self-manufactured old maid."—Now, Jr.

A MOTHER'S WHIM.

A certain lady had a child which she never allowed to be contradicted, for fear of making him sick. Relatives, friends, and even her husband, told her she would spoil the child, but all was of no avail. One day she heard him screaming in the garden. At that moment, she ran and ascertained the cause to be that the servant had refused to give him something he wanted. "You impertinent creature," said the mother to the servant, "not to give the child what he wants!"

"By my troth," said the girl, "he may cry till morning, and he'll not get it." Enraged beyond bounds at this reply, the lady ran for her husband to chastise the saucy servant. The husband, who was as weak as his wife, cried out to the girl, "You insolent creature, do you have the impudence to disobey your mistress?"

"It is true, sir, I did not obey her.—The child has been crying for the moon, which he sees reflected in the fountain. I could not give it to him, though commanded by the mistress. Perhaps she can do it."

A general laugh ensued, in which the lady, despite her anger, joined. It was a good lesson for her.

An Irish clergyman, having gone to visit the portraits of the Scottish Kings in Holyrood House, observed one of the monarchs of a very youthful appearance, whilst his son was depicted with a long beard, and wore the traits of extreme old age.

"Santa Maria!" exclaimed the good Liberator, "is it possible that this gentleman was an old man when his father was born?"

"In travelling along at night," Hazlitt says, "we catch a glimpse into cheerful looking rooms with light blazing in them, and we conclude involuntarily, how happy the inmates must be. Yet there is Heaven and Hell in those rooms, and the same Heaven and Hell that we have known in others."

Never Satisfied.—Nobody is ever satisfied in this world. If a legacy is left a man, he regrets it is not larger. If he finds a sum of money, he searches for more. If he is elected to a high office, he wishes a better one. If he is rich and wants for nothing, he strives for more.—If he is a single man, he is looking out for a wife; and if married, for children. Man is never satisfied.

There is a man in Illinois, named Barrow, who has changed his politics so often, that the neighbors call him wheel-Barrow.

Time works Wonders.—About twelve or fifteen years ago, two persons, who have since become very distinguished, pursued, in the city of Cincinnati, occupations one would have thought not very likely to have formed generals, statesmen or soldiers, but who have each occupied no small portion of the attention of the world. The first of these, a working tin-man and brass-founder, became the distinguished General Arista of the Mexican army; and the second is the famous Garibaldi, then keeper of a cufe. At the same time, Maroncelli, the companion of Silvio Pellico, taught music in New York, Louis Napoleon was writing his treatise on artillery, at Geneva, in Switzerland, and Achille Murat was practicing law and planting sugar in Florida. There are certainly ebbs and floods in every man's fortune.—Washington Republic.

Preservation of the Tomato.—As this most excellent vegetable is now coming into season, we give the following recipe for preserving Tomatoes for winter use. "The tomato, which has come into universal use, and is deemed a luxury by almost every one, may be preserved for winter use in the following manner.—When ripe, let them be prepared by stewing as for the table, and to the liking; put them in small jars (1 quart) with covers. Over the top put a piece of linen or cotton cloth, which will cover, and press the cover on; then pour into the cavity melted mutton tallow, and keep them in a cool and dry place in the cellar until required for use. They need only to be warmed to serve them for the table. Small jars should be used, for the reason that, when exposed to the air, they soon ferment."

Peas.—The Burlington Gazette has produced the following:

Why is a lady getting married, in error? Because she is mistaken.—(Mistaken.)

The Providence Day Star hereupon asks: How about the widows who are a second time married, friend Gaz.?

The Philadelphia San volunteers the answer: As to the widows, friend Shaw, they are re-paired, as all errors ought to be, as soon as possible.

Some young ladies, feeling aggrieved by the severity with which their friends speculated on their gay plumes, necklaces, rings, sounces, etc., went to their pastor to learn his opinion. "Do you think," said they, "there can be any impropriety in our wearing these things?" "By no means," was the prompt reply; "when the heart is full of ridiculous notions, it is perfectly proper to hang out the sign."

A young clergyman having buried three wives, a lady asked him how he happened to be so unlucky? "Madam," replied he, "I knew they could not live without contradiction, so I let all of them have their own way."

We learn that, during the last year, five hundred and forty young ladies fainted away, on various occasions. More than two hundred of them fell into the arms of young gentlemen. Forty were caught by their aunts and grandmothers; and only one had the misfortune to fall on the floor. She, however, picked out a soft place to fall upon, and was providentially received by an ottoman.

Absence of Mind.—It is related of a certain magistrate living in the valley of Connecticut, who was so fascinated by the appearance of a pretty lady witness before his court, that instead of the Bible he presented his face to kiss. He never discovered the mistake, till his wife, who happened to be present, gave him a rousing box on the ear.

An Irresistible Argument.—The following is a specimen of Western eloquence and jurisprudence:

"Judge," said the counsel for the defendant, "your time, I know, is precious, as must be the case with so able and valued a member of society. This case is perfectly clear, and I know your learning and lucid intelligence has pierced through it at the first glance. For me to argue, would not only be a waste of time, but an insult to your penetration. Much might be said, but nothing is needed.—Before any other judge I might lay down the law, but here I know it has been studied and wisely understood. I look around me, I behold a humble house of logs, yet see before me the spirit of truth, the unpurchased distributor of law, and the old tenement rises before my mental vision proud and beautiful as a majestic temple to justice. Judge, I have a bottle of old prime Monongahela in my pocket: for the respect I bear your character, allow me to make you a present of it."

"Verdict for the defendant," said the Judge.

A Roman woman's first virtue was chastity, and decency was a point of honor. A man was considered worthy of repulsion, who kissed his wife in presence of his daughter. Not a divorce occurred in Rome during the space of five hundred and twenty years.

A word spoken pleasantly, is a large spot of sunshine on a sad heart.

THE PESTILENCE THAT WALKETH IN DARKNESS.

The attentive student of the Holy Scriptures, will frequently find an expressive practical meaning contained in what the careless reader would deem to be a rhetorical figure, introduced merely for the purpose of euphony and embellishment. The phrase, "The pestilence that walketh in darkness," has in it more than the mere mention of one of the afflictions to which men are subject. It contains a significant declaration of the particular time when the morbid influence that brings disease and death is more especially virulent and active.—The inspired writer, with a wisdom that penetrated beyond the ordinary vision of mortals, declares that it walketh in darkness.

The discoverers of modern science, give peculiar significance and force to this expression of Holy writ. It is ascertained to be true, that the seeds of epidemic and miasmatic disease are generated, and exert their activity during the darkness of night, and in places that are unvisited by the purifying rays of the sun. When night is upon the earth, and the sun is hidden from view, then the pestilential vapors arise from the caves; where they are generated, and, in the expressive words of the sacred text, walk forth to do the bidding of Him who created them, who set bounds to their activity, and fixed the seasons when they should fasten themselves upon their victims.—Ohio State Journal.

There is religion in every thing around us—there is a calm and holy religion not only in the animate, but in the inanimate, unbreathing things of nature, and we would be wise to consider it. If it is a meek and blessed influence, stealing, as it were, upon the heart. It has not errors, it rouses not the passions, and is untrammelled by the creeds and superstitions of men.

The Secret of Diligence.—"Seest thou a man diligent in his business?" says Solomon, "he shall stand before kings." We have a striking illustration of this aphorism in the life of Dr. Franklin, who, quoting the sentence himself, adds:—"This is true; I have stood in the presence of five kings, and once had the honor of dining with one." All in consequence of his having been "diligent in business" from his earliest years. What a lesson is this for our youth, and for us all!

Curious Will.—Among the legacies which the corporation of Trinity Episcopal Church, New York, has long had in charge, is one made many years ago by John Leake. He leaves \$1,000, with the following instructions:

I give and bequeath unto the Rector and inhabitants of the city of New York, in communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the State of New York, and their successors, one thousand pounds lawful money of said State, to be by them put out at lawful interest, and the annual income thereof to be laid out in sixpenny wheaten loaves of bread, and distributed on every Sabbath day, in some part of said church, after divine service in the morning, to such poor as to them shall appear deserving.

Perpetual Motion Discovered.—The Cincinnati Gazette says that an Irishman, named Maguire, in that city, has actually discovered a perpetual motion, or the same thing, which is very simply told—a machine that runs itself, and only requires a little oil to create any amount of power, according to size. The machine now running in that city, weighs 100 lbs., and will run a turning lathe until it wears out, only requiring oiling once or twice a day.

In the word abstemious the five vowels of the alphabet stand in their grammatical order, a-e-i-o-u. The word facetious presents the same accidental singularity, and facetiously brings in the y.

Pleasant School Book.—A young man stepped into a book store, and said he wanted to get a "Young Man's Companion."

"Well, sir," said the bookseller, "here's my daughter."

A California Speculation.—It is said that an ingenious Yankee is about to take to California a large number of laying hens. Eggs sell at San Francisco for three dollars a dozen. He thinks they will lay enough on the voyage to make him independent immediately upon his arrival.

Never too Late to Learn.—Some people scorn to be taught; others are ashamed of it, as they would be of going to school when they are old; but it is never too late to learn what it is always necessary to know; and it is no shame to learn so long as we are ignorant—that is to say, so long as we live.

If you don't want to fall in love with a girl, don't commence flirting with her.

Some one says, "Scolding is the pepper of matrimony: the ladies are the pepper boxes."

Mankind are very odd creatures. One half censure what they practice, the other half practice what they censure. The rest always do and say as they ought.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

A Proclamation.

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with an intention to invade the Island of Cuba or some of the Provinces of Mexico. The best information which the Executive has been able to obtain, points to the Island of Cuba as the object of this expedition. It is the duty of this Government to observe the faith of treaties and to prevent any aggression by our citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. I have, therefore, thought it necessary and proper to issue this Proclamation, to warn all citizens of the United States who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our laws and our treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against them by our Acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of this Government in any form on their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct. An enterprise to invade the territories of a friendly nation, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace and compromise the honor of this nation; and, therefore, I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance and prevent by all lawful means any such enterprise, and to call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly Powers.

Given under my hand, the eleventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the seventy-fourth of the Independence of the United States.

Z. TAYLOR.
By the President,
J. M. Clayton, Secretary of State.

The Proclamation, a copy of which will be found above, was received yesterday, (says the National Intelligencer of Tuesday,) at the Department of State, in a communication from the President of the United States, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

For some weeks past the country has been disturbed with rumors of the assembling and drilling of bands of men in different parts of the United States. Various places have been artificially designated as the object of their destination—Tampico and the Sierra Madre Province of Mexico, Yucatan and Cuba, have all been alluded to in connection with the enterprise. But the truth has been studiously concealed by the leaders engaged in it. The common soldiers who have been enlisted were not to be entrusted with the secret as to the object to be effected until after embarkation. How far the expedition has proceeded we know not. But we do know that bands of men have lately assembled at a point not far from New Orleans, and that the evidence is clear that Cuba is the real object of those engaged in it. Most earnestly do we hope that the President may succeed in arresting the perpetration of such an outrage on a friendly nation, and maintaining unimpaired the honor of our country. Plunder can be the only motive of such an enterprise, and all good men must rejoice to witness the honest redemption of General Taylor's pledges to his country, to preserve the faith of our treaties and suppress all illegal enterprises against friendly foreign nations. The gallant soldier, who has spent forty years in the camp, and braved the bullets of his country's enemies in so many battles—who has sounded all the shoals and depths of military glory—proves himself to the world to be, as we predicted before his election that he would be, the MAN OF PEACE.

The Washington Republic accompanies this Proclamation with the following statement:

"Information has been for some time in possession of the Government, to the effect that bodies of men were in the course of being levied and drilled in N. Orleans, and other cities of the Union; that money to a considerable amount has been contributed; that arms have been provided, and arrangements made on a large scale, with a view to some military expedition. These movements have been conducted with great secrecy, and the object of the enterprise has been concealed even from the individuals who have embarked in it. Sufficient evidence, however, has been obtained to satisfy the President that the design of the expedition is an invasion of Cuba, and that the intervention of the Executive was necessary to preserve our neutral obligations, and to keep unassailed the honor of the American people."

Mr. Clay Dangerously Ill.—On Friday week Mr. Clay was induced to visit the examination of the Law School at Ballston, where, after several hours' close attention, he made a brief address. He then returned to Saratoga, and, although complaining of illness, attended the dinner which had been tendered for him. Here he remained several hours, and of course went home seriously indisposed, and passed a critical night. On Saturday evening he was reported considerably better; and if suffered to be quiet will probably recover the usual tone of his health in a few days. But if the inconsiderate attentions of his friends and of strangers cannot be intermitted, he will most likely be killed before the season is over. He is at best very feeble, and his system strongly predisposed to cholera. Under such circumstances to press upon and disturb him is little else than barbarism. *N. Y. Day Book.*

The following is the speech of Mr. Strong to President Taylor, at the reception in Lancaster on Friday week—and the President's reply.

MR. PRESIDENT:—I am directed by the citizens of Lancaster to bid you welcome to their town and county. They were among your earliest, and have been your constant admirers; and they rejoice to have the opportunity to become personally acquainted with you.

They have been attentive observers of your public career. As commander of our armies they have seen and appreciated your military skill—your cool and daring courage. They have seen you, while deploring the existence of war, gathering its greenest laurels; and by your valor and humanity shedding upon our arms the brightest, the mildest, and the purest lustre that can shine through blood.

Called to that station which is more honorable and more elevated than the throne of the proudest kings, they are glad to see you seeking by personal observation for facts, which may guide your judgment and render your administration useful to your country. May you traverse every portion of Pennsylvania—learn its capabilities—see its prosperity and its sufferings—observe how large a portion of its untold treasures are yet buried in the bosom of the earth, and ascertain what is necessary for their full and speedy development, in order that you may be better able to decide how far these great interests are worthy of the fostering care of government. Pennsylvania hopes that after full examination you will come to the conclusion that the labor of the people is entitled to the protection of the nation—that such protection is equally beneficial to Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce and the Mechanic Arts, all of which, like the Arts and Sciences, are bound together by one common band. In this hope I believe every Pennsylvanian agrees. I would not touch debatable ground, as on this occasion all parties have magnanimously united, so that every good man may be able hereafter to lighten the evening of his days, by recounting to his children's children how he had seen and purchased taken by the hand, the patriot hero, who had often exposed his life in his country's cause, and had always been successful.

In the name, therefore, of our whole people, I bid you a hearty welcome.

To which the President, amidst great applause, replied as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN:—The distinguished compliment paid me by the citizens of the town and county of Lancaster, whom you represent, in welcoming me so cordially on my arrival here, and in tendering me their hospitality, has filled me with feelings of gratitude which I have not language to express. The warm, indeed I may say enthusiastic, character of my reception convinces me that the many kind invitations I have had to visit Lancaster, came from the heart of your intelligent and patriotic citizens. I have come to Pennsylvania with no political purposes in view; that I might witness in person her agricultural, manufacturing, and mining operations, and I am gratified to know that thus far the People have welcomed me, without distinction of party, to this renowned commonwealth. I have come among you, too, in a plain and unostentatious manner, feeling that I should nevertheless receive kindness and hospitality wherever I visit or sojourn. In this spirit the people met me at my first entrance into the State, and in this spirit they have escorted me from place to place.

I am more than gratified, Sir, at your flattering notice of my military career in Mexico. It must be recollected, however, that our successes there are mainly due to the strong arms and bold hearts of freemen, regulars and volunteers, who participated with me in those hard-fought battles; and none, I am pleased to say, on either line of operations, were more conspicuous or more faithful to duty than the sons of Pennsylvania.

In regard to the development and protection of the great industrial interests of Pennsylvania—her agriculture and manufactures, her iron and coal—no one takes a deeper interest in them than myself, or will more heartily co-operate with the National Legislature in recommending or carrying out such measures as will facilitate the objects referred to.

In conclusion, I thank you, and through you, the citizens of the city and county of Lancaster, for my warm reception on this occasion.

Gov. Johnston also addressed the assembled thousands in a few remarks.

Interesting from Oregon.—Election of a Delegate to Congress—The Territorial Government.—Intelligence up to the 15th ult., has been received from Oregon. An election for a delegate to Congress had been held, and the Hon. S. R. Thurston chosen by a majority of seventy votes above all other candidates.

An election for members to a Territorial Legislative Council had taken place, but no time of meeting named.

Cholera and Beneficial Societies.—The New York Express, in speaking of the ravages of the cholera in that city, says that so rapid have been the claims of the deceased upon many of the mutual benefit societies, that in many instances they have been compelled to suspend all business, to wind up, or break down. This has been more particularly the case in Brooklyn, and in some instances taxes have been imposed from which to pay the funeral benefits. From this it would seem that even the most provident are unable to counteract the ravages of the pestilence, in the degree in which their organizations contemplate.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, August 20, 1849.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
HENRY M. FULLER,
OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,

Daniel M. Smyser.

COMMISSIONER,

John Musselman, Jr.

AUDITOR,

John Elder.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

Jesse D. Newman.

TREASURER,

John Babcock.

The Rev. F. V. GUNNART, lately of this place, left Chambersburg on Monday last for Cincinnati—his new field of pastoral labor.—The Rev. JACOB ZLOTCH, of Bedford, has accepted a call from Mr. Gerhart's late charge, in this vicinity, and expects to enter upon his duties early in the fall.

Our neighbor of the "Compiler" is in error as regards the late Mayor of Frederick (Mr. Bariga)—being connected with the "Gazette," in Gettysburg, in 1803. He was at that time but 12 or 13 years of age.

The venerable ALBERT GALLATIN died in New York City on the 12th inst., aged nearly 90 years. He has left behind a name which will long shine conspicuously on the pages of American history, as a statesman and diplomatist. He was Secretary of the Treasury during the whole of Jefferson's Administration, and filled many other high stations.

We are pleased to learn that letters have been received from the young Messrs. COOPER, of this county, dated in May, announcing their safe arrival at San Francisco, in California, and in the enjoyment of excellent health. They were then about leaving for the mines.

Mr. FRANKLIN GARDNER, of this county, has been appointed to a Clerkship at Washington.

Goody's Lady's Book.

The September number of this beautiful periodical is already on our table. It is splendidly embellished. His Plate of the Fashions, we think, it will require all of his contemporaries to "get ahead" of. There are 24 extra pages—and the contents are all original, and so far as we have perused them, of much interest. As opposition increases in the way of periodicals, Friend Goody appears to spare no pains to "take the lead."

Spurious bank notes are in circulation, altered from the old broken State Bank of Trenton, to represent bills on the Camden and Morris banks.

The President's Tour.

In our last paper, we had chronicled the movements of the President, as far as Lancaster, where he had a brilliant reception. On Saturday he proceeded to Harrisburg, where he was very cordially received. He was indisposed during the Sabbath and was not able to leave his room. On Monday he went to Carlisle, and while receiving the visits of his fellow-citizens in the Court-house, was violently attacked by cholera morbus, and was obliged to take his bed. In the afternoon, however, he recovered sufficiently to go to Chambersburg, where he was handsomely received. He left there on Tuesday, and arrived at Bedford Springs on Wednesday afternoon, with his health entirely restored. He was received there in the most enthusiastic manner. He departed early the next morning for Pittsburg.

Democratic Union in New York.

The Free Soldiers of New York, and the Old Hunkers, who have been fighting with each other for some time, held State Conventions last week at Rome, N. Y., and after a good deal of twisting they finally fraternized, and determined hereafter to unite their forces against the Whigs. Of course it will give our Whig friends in State quite a little trouble to reckon them than at the last election, but it must be done.

There was a most terrific storm in Chester county on Thursday week. The lightning and thunder and storm are represented to have been fearful—Two inches and a half of water, by measurement, fell during the storm.

The barn of Mr. Peter Brough, 24 miles southwest of Chambersburg, was destroyed by fire on Friday week, together with his crops of grain and hay, a number of farming utensils, twenty sets of horse gears, two carriages, and other articles. The mill and a tenant-house were on fire several times, but were saved by the timely arrival of an Engine and Hose company from Chambersburg. The mill was insured, but there was no insurance on the other property destroyed. The loss is between \$1,500 and \$2,000.

The cholera re-appeared at Washington City on Tuesday. On that day there were two deaths in the Almshouse—one of them the wife of the superintendent. On Wednesday ten new cases were reported, but no deaths. In Philadelphia, on Thursday, 3 cases and 2 deaths. In New York, 29 cases and 30 deaths. In Boston, 18 deaths; Albany, 5.

Havana is said to be suffering more severely from yellow fever than has been known in the memory of any person living.

The Next Election.

In a few weeks, the voters of this State will be called upon to act the part of freemen. In more than one respect will it be a very important election, as we shall vote for candidates for Canal Commissioner, members of the Legislature, and other important offices. It is not too early, then, to remind the voters of the great importance, when the election of such officers is to take place, and the present National and State Administrations are to be upheld, that no obstacle may be put in the way of their enacting good Whig measures, of the urgent necessity of a thorough and complete organization. For, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, this is an important crisis in the domestic affairs of the country, and Pennsylvania "expects every man to do his duty." THE SETTLED TARIFF POLICY OF THE COUNTRY DEPENDS UPON THE VOICE OF PENNSYLVANIA. Whatever doctrine she may assert at the coming election, will be taken as the matured judgment and settled convictions of the State, and being, as she is, more deeply interested in the preservation of the Protective policy than any other State in the Union, should she waver or falter now, in the maintenance of her oft expressed opinions, an inference unfavorable to the measure might be drawn from such a circumstance, and thus the labor be lost.

To guard against the possibility of a result so disastrous, we would invoke the active and untiring exertion of EVERY TRUE WHIG. Every man should act as if the result of the contest depended upon his own exertions. For a labor such as this, no man should be neutral. The future interests of the State ARE AT STAKE, and instead of trusting to the "hazard of the die," every man who feels the responsibilities of a citizen should labor for their success. We must put our shoulders to the wheel, and thus by active, energetic and united exertion, put the adoption of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF beyond the possibility of contingency or defeat.

The Elections.

In Tennessee, the Democratic candidate is elected Governor. The Whigs have the Senate and the Democrats the House. From disunion in their ranks, the Whigs have lost one member of Congress, in the Nashville district, by 57 votes.

In Kentucky, the delegation in Congress is the same as the last. In Indiana, we have lost two members. In Alabama, the same as the last.

Canal Commissioner.

The Whig Convention which assembled on Thursday, unanimously nominated HENRY M. FULLER, Esq. of Luzerne county, as the candidate for Canal Commissioner. We have not received the proceedings in detail.

The Rev. Mr. Bannatyne, junior pastor of Rev. Dr. Laurie's Church, at Washington City, died on Tuesday last, of consumption.

A tax collector at New Orleans, named Stiles, who became a defaulter to the amount of \$25,000, has been indicted, convicted, and sentenced to two years' hard labor in the Penitentiary, to restore the sum embezzled, pay a fine of the same amount, the costs, &c. He has appealed to the Supreme Court.

Frank Connelly Nesbitt, formerly a broker of St. Louis, was convicted of robbery last week, and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. Barrett and Thompson, two others, convicted of the same offence, have been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment each.

St. Patrick's Church at New Orleans was broken into on the night of the 6th inst., and robbed of several of the silver vessels used in the administration of the Sacrament.

An article in Blackwood's Magazine says that at least 250,000 persons perished by the famine in Ireland in 1847, in consequence of the loss of the potato crop, notwithstanding the British Government expended fifty millions of dollars in purchasing food for the population, and extensive donations were received from abroad.

PROFANITY REBUKED.—The Rev. Dr. Cox, of New York, delivered an eloquent discourse on Friday, the 3d inst., in the course of which, speaking of the sin of the nation, he remarked:

"There is one awfully prominent, profane swearing. But of all the dark-evil, there is no one more vile and execrable than this. It commonly does, and loves to cluster with other sins; and he who looks up and insults his Maker to this face, needs but a little more improvement to make him finished devil."

The Work of Slaves.—A correspondent of a Detroit paper, writing from Tecumseh, Michigan, gives the following:

"What won't avarice do? Near this village is the homestead of a rich farmer who counts his nine hundred acres, a boat all under improvement, with fine buildings. He has his packages of bonds and mortgages, for loan to his poorer friends. All competence is supplied. He is a hard worker, and his children are well to do by their industry. California gold has seized him. His sixty-five years of toil for lucre has not satisfied his thirst for gain. He has sold his last year's crop for over \$10,000, converted it into yellow boys, and started with his team for the valley of Sacramento, leaving all his endearments in this world for the hope of adding to his already perplexing pile of dollars."

Kidnappers Convicted.—Two men, one white and the other black, whose names are not given, have just been convicted at West Chester, of kidnapping a free black boy, and taking him to Baltimore, where they deposited him in one of the slave prisons, and wished to sell him. The Court sentenced the white man to six years in the Eastern Penitentiary, with a fine of \$500 and costs—the colored man to five years imprisonment in the same place, with a smaller pecuniary penalty.

Late from Europe.

The steamer *Hibernia* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, bringing intelligence from Europe one week later.

Under the prospects of a good harvest in England, breadstuffs of all descriptions were depressed, particularly Indian Corn. There is also a most abundant harvest in France.

Although the French have restored the Government of the Pope at Rome, they have not succeeded in persuading his Holiness to return to the Vatican.

HUNGARY.

The Hungarians continue successful. They have defeated and out-manoeuvred the combined armies, placing the Austrians in peril, and cutting off the Russians from their base of operations.

The three grand divisions of the Hungarian army, under Beni, Denibinski and Georgey, are in full communication with each other and ready to act in concert—their respective positions, but rendered secure by the nature of the country. The whole population are assisting the Hungarians by buying them food, horses, &c., and giving intelligence of the enemy's movements.

The London News of the 3d contains Vienna dates to the 28th July. Lord Palmerston's speech fell like a thunder-clap upon the Ministers. The news of Georgey's victory over the Russians at Conser, and his entry into Rosham, came at the same time. There were rumors even of the Austrian Generals having instructions to negotiate for a peace.

It is reported that Senor has surrendered to the Magyars. Dan Jellachich was continuing his retreat to the south of Servia. General Ben announced his great victory in three words, which are as follows, viz:—"BEN!"—"BEN!"—"BEN!"

In a later despatch he says: "Our army has now to conquer but two Generals more."

Letters from Cracow, of the 23d of June, state that a number of Russian troops, who were on the point of leaving that city for Hungary, had received counter orders.

Seventy railway wagons had arrived at Cracow filled with wounded Russian soldiers from Hungary. A postscript in a Liverpool paper of the 4th, giving accounts from Hungary through Paris and Vienna, announces another battle at Eslaw, in which the Hungarians were victorious.

It appears that the troops of Dembinski and Paskiewitch, came to an engagement which ended in the total defeat of the Russian forces. General Dembinski is described as being in a perilous condition. The Magyar Generals are masters of the whole line from Essey to Asova, having direct communication with Belgrade and the Turkish provinces.

On the 15th of July, a desperate battle was fought at Wotzen, between the Russians, commanded by Paskiewitch, and the Hungarians, under Georgey, in which the latter were completely victorious. The army of Georgey broke through the lines of the enemy, and marched North, thus effecting a junction with the main army.

A letter from the Secretary of War says that the charges of the Hungarians upon Paskiewitch's divisions were tremendous, and the Russians were completely broken down and compelled to yield before the terrible onslaught of the enraged Magyars, who fought with unexampled courage and daring.

Another letter describes the Russian retreat to Donakess before Denbrenski's huzzars, as a disorderly flight, and says that the Russians were only saved from annihilation by the timely arrival of Gen. Ramberg.

It was admitted in Vienna on the 7th, that the victory of the Hungarians was complete.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople state that an army of 80,000 men had been ordered to assemble on the Hungarian frontier to protect the Turkish territory and disarm all who made the attempt to cross the frontier. A Russian Polish paper states that a republican conspiracy has been discovered in Russia; that the conspirators intended to overturn the reigning dynasty and establish a republic. Numerous arrests have been made.

Destruction of a City.

Intelligence has been received from Guatemala, in South America, which has been the seat of civil war, for some time, that Gen. Somosa, at the head of 4,000 men, had assaulted the city of Nicaragua, destroyed it by fire, and sacrificed the lives of its inhabitants. But a small amount only of gold, silver, and jewelry, fell into his hands, but the total amount of property destroyed exceeded two millions.

Falling of a House.—Terrible Accident.—On Saturday afternoon, while a number of workmen were engaged in plastering the interior of a brick house, in Camden, N. J., the whole tenement was suddenly crushed in, owing to the bad construction of the foundation, which caused the walls to give way. The building was entirely prostrated, carrying with it the gable end of an adjoining house, overwhelming in destruction all employed about it at the time, and burying the workmen beneath the wreck, which was as complete, as it was terrifying to behold.

The scene that ensued cannot be described. Everything that human and could accomplish was done by the spectators, who instantly went to work, and after the lapse of more than two hours' labor, the unfortunate sufferers were extricated. They were four in number, viz. Levi Cook, colored, a laborer, having doubtless been instantaneous; Richard Cheeseman, plasterer, collar bone horribly fractured, and Griscorn and John Lucas, plasterers, severely injured internally.

Accident and Death.—At a meeting of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance at Lewisburg, Va., on the 27th ult., the Grand Worthy Patriarch, Mr. Gally, was prostrated and instantly killed by the furious pounces of the horse of the Chief Marshal, and the Rev. Mr. Riley slightly injured.

Tall of a Steeple.—A tornado at Cincinnati, on the 5th inst., threw down the steeple of St. Paul's Church, a structure 250 feet high, which was cut off at the base, and fell along the street, and did no damage to persons or property.

Correspondence of the "Sentinel."

Bedford, August 16, 1849.

Mr. Editor:—

Yesterday was a great day for the little town of Bedford. The telegraph had told us the evening before, that the President and Suite would spend the night of the 15th at Bedford. The 14 miles distant, and enter the town about 11 o'clock next morning. Of course every body was on tip-toe with expectation. From 8 o'clock the people began to take convenient positions for seeing, and to look in the direction he was to come. About 11½ the bells began to ring—then came the sound of martial music—then the shouts—and then the Old General, with Gov. Johnston and Hon. Harmar Denny, of Pittsburg, one of the Committee of Reception from the Springs, in an open barouche. He was bowing continually from side to side, in reply to the shouts of the crowd, and waving his handkerchief to the ladies who filled the windows on both sides of the street. The procession passed on to the Bedford Hotel, where the President was received, on the part of the citizens, by a gentleman of Bedford, and replied briefly. He politely declined shaking hands with all, from physical incapability. He was worn out by exertion in Lancaster. He said he would gladly shake hands with the reverend clergy, the ladies, and the elderly gentlemen, but would beg the rest to receive the will for the rest. It was astonishing what a quantity of elderly gentlemen and reverend clergy forthwith appeared. In the crowd and confusion, several gentlemen, who had the wonderful foresight to come there with a good deal of money in their pockets, had them lightened—one of 800, another of 100, and another of 70 dollars.

The President and Suite were conducted to the Springs at 5 o'clock, p. m. His reception there was brilliant. The long spacious piazza was crowded with fair ones, decked in their brightest smiles. The central pillars were handsomely decorated with wreaths and flowers. Hon. Harmar Denny addressed him, in behalf of the visitors, and was answered in the General's usual plain, unaffected manner. Then he went to the drawing-room and passed around the ladies, who had gone there to receive him, shook hands with all, chatted pleasantly with the married ones, kissed a few of the prettiest, and soon became perfectly at home among them. He is quite affable and agreeable in his conversation and manners—no attempt at figures of speech, though by no means as "rough and ready" as the representations of him had led me to anticipate. He had the pleasant and happy introduction and a shake of the hand.

He was somewhat feeble when he arrived, and looked almost exhausted, having just recovered from an attack of illness at Carlisle. However, in a little while, the pretty looks and smiles of the ladies, and the bouquets they gave him, brought life and cheerfulness to him, and he went about, apparently as gay and lively as the liveliest.

All the clergy who are here, presented themselves to him in a body—Rev. Dr. Brown, President of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa.; Rev. Mr. McKinley, of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. Messrs. Zacharias and Keeler, of the German Reformed Church; and Rev. Messrs. Conrad, Benedict, and Phillips, of the Lutheran Church. Dr. Brown, in their name, offered his kind and most sincere good wishes, and expressed himself most happy to meet him, and most rejoiced to feel that the Nation had a Chief Magistrate who would prove an honor to us as a people.

The General responded happily and feelingly. This I heard distinctly, being not a yard from him. His forte is, manifestly, not public extemporaneous speaking, although he shows, as he says, that what he utters he feels.

Every one, old and young, were delighted to be about him; they scarcely gave him room to breathe, certainly not to breathe the fresh air. He was the centre of attraction. Gov. Johnston, admired and popular as he deservedly is in Pennsylvania, was a star of the second magnitude there. The Governor is very pleasing in appearance—handsome and agreeable in manners, but of course it was all General Taylor yesterday.

The day closed with a dress ball in honor of the distinguished guests, and a fine supper. The President and Governor were both there moving among the ladies, who did their very best to please. The General only laughed and chatted, and displayed his large, beautiful bouquet, but the Governor entered into the dance, as if he were used to it.

I hear the music in the streets now, which is escorting the President and Suite from town on their way to Pittsburg. I am sure he could not but be pleased with his visit to Bedford.

My letter has run on so long, that I have scarcely room for anything else. The season is rapidly closing at the Springs. Upwards of 50 who have been only waiting for yesterday's enjoyment will leave this morning, and probably 50 more before Sunday. Still there is a great deal of life and gaiety there, and a great deal of pleasure in the use of the water. There are already scores of healthy, rosy faces in Gettysburg, but I can tell you, if you had this spring in your square, you would have to resort to the custom, so much in vogue among the Polybetans of shooting all people over 150, for fear they would live too long for comfort. If you were here, you would agree with ME.

Susquehanna Trade.—The Elkton (Md.) Democrat says that the sawed lumber brought to Port Deposit, annually, is valued at \$75,000,000; while the shingles and unsawed timber which are brought down the Susquehanna to the same place sell the aggregate to \$20,000,000. The trade in granite, from quarries in the immediate vicinity of Port Deposit, is valued at over \$75,000.

Col. Benton, in a late speech in Lexington, Missouri, says he received two challenges on the same day, and that on the Sabbath, for the course he took upon the Oregon Territorial Bill, at the close of the first session of the last Congress.

Rich City.—It is stated in the Providence Herald, that there are 175 persons in that city possessing each property to the amount of \$116,000, making an aggregate wealth of \$20,000,000, and thus in one place only one-half the wealth of that city. It is true, Providence has a larger population.

Official from Florida.—The National Intelligence states that official intelligence was on Monday received at some of the Departments, to the effect that up to the 30th of July the Indians of Florida, in the vicinity of Tampa Bay, were all quiet, and it was not apprehended that any disturbances would soon occur.

Disastrous Fire.—The barn of Mr. John R. Barnes, in the town of Seneca, Ontario county, N. Y., was entirely consumed on Thursday last, with its contents consisting of 3,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of barley and a quantity of hay; together with wagons, harness, and his entire stock of farming implements. The fire was communicated to the hay in the barn with matches by two little boys, aged 5 and 7 years, sons of Mr. B.—The loss is estimated at \$10,000. No insurance.—*Wayne Co. Whig.*

Choked to Death.—On Monday a man named Samuel Henderson, aged forty years, was taken to the hospital at Philadelphia in a dying condition, laboring under strangulation, from a piece of meat, which stuck in his throat, while eating dinner, and died shortly after having been admitted into that institution.

More California Emigrants.—The New York correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger announces the arrival at that port, on Monday, of a curious invoice of California adventurers from over sea—no less than fifty Jews from Glasgow, Scotland. They came here in the Br. ship Wm. Molesworth, and are mostly Germans. It is thought they will purchase a ship and start off for Ophir immediately.

At Sandusky, Ohio, on the 7th instant, there were only two deaths. The whole number up to that date was 307. The Sandusky Clarion, in publishing the table, says: "On the 3rd of July Mr. Jennings' report of the census of Sandusky was published, by which it appeared that the whole population of the city was 5,667. This shows that one eighteenth part of the population has been cut off. But when it is considered that this mortality was in a population reduced certainly one-half, we have been worse than decimated. To take what we believe to be a fair estimate of the present population upon which the pestilence mostly spent its force, as one third, or 1,889, it swept off one-sixth."

Dreadful Mortality.—The St. Louis Union of the 4th inst. says—"It was stated yesterday from the pulpit of one of our most eminent divines—one whose incessant labors for the last ten weeks among the sick had given him the fullest opportunity of judging correctly—that at least eight thousand of our citizens have been carried off since the cholera prevailed among us as an epidemic. To add to this fearful and heart-rending account, the same divine said that at least one-half of this number were parents, and in a vast many instances both parents were taken from a family, leaving from three to five helpless offspring to be thrown upon the cold charity of the world."

What a tale of suffering and woe does the above simple statement contain!—And who, after reading it, can wonder that we all should have observed yesterday in the manner that we did? Never was there a community who in the short space of four months have suffered from calamity as we have; never was there a body of people who submitted to it with greater resignation, or uttered less complaint than we."

A Remarkable Ministry.—Dr. Spring who has just sailed for Europe, preached his thirty-ninth anniversary discourse to his congregation in New York—being the oldest pastor in the city—on Sunday week. "During these thirty-nine years," he remarked, "the ministers and officers of the churches who then welcomed the speaker to his field of labor, have passed away. There remains not a member of the presbytery, nor a minister of the gospel of any denomination in our city, who was in the ministry when I first commenced my labors. Of the elders and deacons of this church who at that time were living, not one remains."

Woman Hooked.—A singular incident (says the Lowell Courier,) is told as having occurred in that city a day or two since. A female was flying about the shop, scolding a gentleman and making a most extraordinary free use of her tongue, when she went to the window for the purpose of closing it, and preventing her being heard. In doing this, she caught her lip on a large fish hook, which hung down from the top of the window, and there was almost suspended like a brim to the end of a line. It was almost impossible to remove the hook, except by cutting away the lip, and the pain of the operation may be imagined. Whether this was a visitation for making too free with her tongue, or not, it certainly was a most singular occurrence.

Mr. Clay and the Landlords.—There is quite a fight among the landlords of the hotels at the fashionable watering-places for the monopoly of Mr. Clay. They are anxiously looking for him at Newport.

A City of Tents.—The late accounts from California, by the steamship Falcon, state that there were about 2,000 cloth tents around the town. The demand for houses is very great, and all that can be sent out from here will meet with a very ready sale.

Coining in California.—Three companies are coining \$5 gold pieces in California, respectively bearing their insignia and names. The pieces are rather over weight.

From Texas and the Rio Grande.—**Indian Outrages.**—By the arrival at New Orleans, on the 6th inst., of the steamship Portland, Captain Place, from Brazos the 3d inst., the Picayune has received numbers of the Brownsville Flag to the 2d, inclusive.

The Flag says that the Government at Washington, immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of the Indian incursions on the Texas line, promptly issued the necessary orders for additional and more available protection being placed there.

The Picayune takes the subject from the Flag of the 24th ult.:

"Capt. H. Clay Davis, who has just arrived in our city from above, informs us that Indians, about 60 in number, were lately seen in the vicinity of the 'Wells,' apparently journeying towards the lower country. Capt. Davis says that the cruelties lately perpetrated by the Indians are unparalleled in the history of this frontier. Among other circumstances he relates having assisted in burying three Mexican women, whom he found while following the trail of the Indians. It appears that their husbands had been murdered at the rancho, and these women carried off, who, after being horribly abused, were also murdered."

Five different attempts were made here yesterday to destroy our city by fire. One was by firing the steamer Whirlwind, at the same time, in three of her state rooms. It was, however, fortunately discovered in time to save the boat. The other attempts were made in the northern part of the city, two of which were in lumber yards. Our city, I regret to say, is much infested with bands of desperadoes and thieves. There is much excitement, and an extra band of police to preserve order and patrol the city is contemplated.

A deficit of one hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars was discovered in the Bank of Missouri on Saturday, which has produced considerable excitement. The solvency in the bank has not been affected. It appears that the paying teller having occasion to open some boxes of coin that had been sealed up last March discovered that the above named amount had been abstracted in nearly equal sums from thirty-three different boxes. Mr. Nathaniel Childs, the late paying teller, being suspected, was held to bail in the sum of thirty thousand dollars for a further hearing. Mr. Childs has been a bank officer since the formation of the institution, and heretofore universally esteemed.

Letters from Chihuahua state that the Indians in that region are very hostile, murdering both Mexicans and Americans indiscriminately. The Governor has sent a party to meet the enemy, offering fifty dollars for every scalp taken. They have entirely laid waste Sonora and the entire region around El Paso.

Mr. Argus Boggs, writing from Independence, Mo., states that three hundred Indians, principally Camanches, had died of cholera on the Arkansas river.

Doctor Edgar, of the Army, writes from Fort Laramie, that there have been forty-five cases of cholera among the soldiers at that post, seven of which have resulted fatally.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 100 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North street, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receipting for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	5 12 to 5 25
Wheat,	1 06 to 1 12
Rye,	50 to 60
Corn,	57 to 66
Oats,	25 to 32
Beef Cattle,	4 50 to 5 75

MARRIED.

Near Fountain Dale, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. G. W. Aughinbaugh, Mr. CHRISTIAN LANTZ, to Miss CATHERINE SHOVER. On the 1st inst., by Z. Myers, Esq., Mr. AUGUSTUS BAUTCHER, of Hanover, to Miss MARIA MILLER, of Mountpleasant township.

DIED.

On Monday night last, in this borough, Dr. THOMAS E. GRISWOLD, aged 61 years. [Philadelphia papers please copy.] At Corydon, Indiana, on the 13th ult., Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, formerly of Cumberland county, Pa., in the 51st year of his age. In Jefferson county, Va. on the 3d inst. Mrs. SARAH HARRIS, widow of the late Col. David Harris, of Baltimore, in the 71st year of her age.

Communicated. Hall of "Adams Division," No. 214, S. of T. 2, Gettysburg, Pa., Aug. 13, 1849.

It having pleased an All-wise Providence, during the past week, for the first time since the institution of this Division, to permit the Deity, to make our circle and take from its midst one of the earliest and most respected of our members, in the person of our late brother, CORNELL WEAVER, whose active zeal as a member of our Brotherhood, and superior worth as a man, had alike endeared our esteem and regard—as an expression of feeling fitting to the occasion, it is hereby unanimously Resolved—

1. That while it becomes us in all humility to bow to the affecting dispensation which has thus deprived us of one of the most worthy members of our Brotherhood, it having so pleased Him that "doeth all things well," we cannot but deeply mourn the necessity which bids us thus record the decease of one whom, by early and long association, we had learned to esteem and love.

A tornado which recently passed over a portion of the Western Reserve, Ohio, did considerable damage to property, destroying the grain in the fields, blowing down houses, barns, trees and fences, and in some instances endangering life. At Newton a brick church, belonging to the Methodist congregation, was blown down. The Canton Repository accords the following incident:

The Rev. Mr. Dubois, of the Episcopal church, was out in a buggy. Seeing it come, and no hope of escape, he left the horse and wagon, ran and laid down on the ground; after it passed he found his wagon had been lifted up detached from the horse, carried into a field, and broken to pieces. He and the horse escaped.

The letters now weekly passing through the General Post Office in London, amount to seven millions.

ELECTION.

Office of the Wrightsville, York & G. R. Co. 7 York, August 13, 1849.

NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Railroad Company, will be held at their office in the Borough of York, on Tuesday the 4th of September, 1849, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M., for the election of a President and eight Directors of said Company for the ensuing year. By order, R. S. HOLLINS, Sec'y.

August 20.

CAUTION.

MY wife, SARAH HENRIETTA BAUMGARDNER, has left my bed and board without any just cause. I therefore give this public notice to all persons not to trust her on my account, as I shall not be accountable for anything contracted for by her, from this date. JOHN H. BAUMGARDNER. Cumberland township, Aug. 16, 1849.

Fancy Furs, Muffs, Boscs & Tippets.

David H. Solis,

(Successor to Solis, Brothers.)

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER

of every description of

FURS,

HAVING just returned from Europe, with a select stock of FURS, in most magnificent style, and trimming them in the most elegant manner, and would invite the attention of MERCHANTS and OTHERS, to his superior and extensive assortment, which, as he MANUFACTURES as well as IMPORTS, he is enabled to offer at such prices as few houses in the United States can compete with.

DAVID H. SOLIS,

86 Arch (Mulberry) Street, 6 doors below 3d St.

Next to Loudon & Co's Family Medicine Store.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20.

Store always closed on Saturdays.

* The highest Cash price paid for shipping Furs.

"ADELPHI, Ross Co. Ohio, Feb. 13, 1848.

"MESSRS. J. KIDD & CO.—We wish to inform you that we have sold all of our Worm Specific you left with us. We wish you to send us some more as soon as possible, as it has given general satisfaction here. We have many calls for it since we are out of the article. It has succeeded all other preparations in this county, and for this reason we wish to keep a supply on hand.

R. & M. A. PATTERSON."

The above is one of the hundreds of similar communications which the proprietors of this medicine are daily receiving. Where it has been introduced it has become the most popular remedy in use.

For sale by

SAMUEL H. BRENNER, Gettysburg; GALBRAITH & KNOX, Arentsville; JOHN McKINNEY, Bensenville; JACOB S. HOLLINGER, Heidelsburg; HOUTZINGER & FERRER, York Springs; JACOB AULBAUGH, Hampton; J. S. HILDEBRAND, East Berlin; H. SHRYVER, Littlestown.

Aug. 20.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscribers, surviving Executors of MICHAEL SLAGLE, late of Berwick township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, pursuant to the powers given them by said will, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises,

On Friday the 25th of September next,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., that large, well-known and

VALUABLE FARM,

OF FIRST-RATE LIMESTONE LAND, late the property of said deceased, and now occupied by his widow and heirs, situate in Berwick township, aforesaid, adjoining lands of David Saeringer's heirs, Samuel Hoke, Eli Slagle, and others, and containing

216 ACRES,

more or less, whereon are erected a large and elegant two-story Brick

MANSION HOUSE,

BRICK BARN, part stone and part frame, a large STABLE, two TEN-ANT HOUSES, Wagon shed, Corn-crib, and other outbuildings, with a never-failing well of water near the door.

The Farm is well watered, a stream of never-failing running water, running through it.—There are about 18 Acres of good and heavy TIMBER on the place, with a sufficient proportion of some of the best MEADOW-LAND in the County. There is a

LUMBER SHED,

and extensive Limestone QUARRIES, on the place.

The title is clear of any incumbrance, on the part of the Commonwealth.

Any person wishing to view the premises before sale, can do so by calling on MICHAEL SLAGLE, one of the Executors, residing on the premises.

Of the purchase money, \$5000 is to remain in the hands of the purchaser, secured by lien on the land, during the life of Elizabeth Slagle, widow of the Testator, the interest therein to be paid to her annually, and the principal within one year after her decease, to be paid to the heirs entitled thereto under the will.

Possession will be given on the 1st day of April next. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

MICHAEL SLAGLE, J. B. M'PHERSON,

Surviving Executors of Michael Slagle, dec'd.

Aug. 13.

For Hanover Spectator, York Republican and York Gazette publish till sale, mark cost, and charge this office.

A FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to go West, offers, at Private Sale, the FARM on which he resides, situated in Green township, Franklin county, four miles east of Chambersburg, on the road leading from Greenvillage to Conococheague Creek, lands of John L. Leshner, Samuel Lahman, A. & R. Sharp, and David Bucher, containing

108 ACRES,

about 70 of which are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation; the balance is covered with Oak, Chestnut, and Pine Timber.

The improvements consist of a new and commodious

BRICK HOUSE,

Double LOG BARN, and other necessary buildings; an APPLE ORCHARD, in a thriving condition, and other fruit trees. There is a never-failing Spring of Limestone water near the Dwelling, passing through the Barn-yard.

A further description is deemed unnecessary. Purchasers are invited to call on the subscriber, who will take pleasure in showing the premises, and give all needful information.

DANIEL LESHNER.

Aug. 13.

PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to leave Gettysburg, will dispose of, at Private Sale, his Property situated on South Baltimore street.

The property consists of a BRICK

Dwelling House,

and GARDEN LOT, and a small BARN, and 1 Acre and 89 Perches of Land—The house is large and commodious, attached to which is a well of water, a cistern, smoke house, and milk house. A number of choice FRUIT TREES, Grape Vines, &c., is on the Lot.

Any person wishing to see the property, will please call on the subscriber, who will show the same.

Terms of sale will be easy and accommodated. Possession will be given on the 1st of September.

If the Property is not sold before the 1st of September, it will then be for Rent until the 1st of April next. For terms apply to

JAS. C. WATSON.

July 30.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber gave to Wm. ROSENSTIEL, of New Oxford, an obligation to the amount of 110 lbs. of Sole Leather. He hereby cautions all persons not to take an assignment of said Obligation—as he has not received value for the same.

HIRAM S. WRIGHT.

Menallen township, Aug. 13, 1849.

NOTICE.

BY an order received from the office of the Adjutant General, it is made the duty of the Brigade Inspector of this Brigade, to collect, as soon as possible, "all arms and equipments not in the possession of Volunteer Companies, regularly organized, or for which no bond has been or will be given, also all the tents, regimental or battalion colors, and other military property of the State, now in the possession of the disbanded militia."

Those persons, therefore, who may have in their possession any of the above enumerated articles, or any military property of the State whatever, will please return them at once to the subscriber. Those persons neglecting to do so, will be charged with the value of such property as they may retain, and will be held liable therefor.

JOHN SCOTT,

Brigade Inspector, 2d Division.

Aug. 13.

NOTICE.

THE Volunteer Companies attached to the 2d Brigade, 4th Division, P. M., will assemble at their several places of meeting on Monday the 20th of August inst., for the purpose of electing Company officers. The attention of Captains of Companies is directed to the 15th Section of the Act of Assembly, (relating to the revision of the Militia System,) passed the 17th day of April, 1849.

JOHN SCOTT,

Brig. Insp. 2d Brig. 4th Div.

Aug. 13.

LUMBER.

The subscriber has for sale at his Store in Bendersville,

20,000 Chestnut & Oak

SHINGLES,

10,000 ft. Yellow Pine Boards,

A lot of Rails, &c.

which he will sell low for Cash.

JOHN BURKHOLDER.

Bendersville, July 9.

LUMBER YARD.

On hand and for sale by the subscriber—a large quantity of RIVER BOARDS—

Yellow & White Pine Mowitain Boards;

Pine, Chestnut and Oak Shingles;

Scantling & Shingling Laths;

Posts, Rails, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold as cheap as possible, for the "Cash only." Persons wanting Lumber, are respectfully invited to call and see.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, June 11.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of ALEXANDER M'GHEW, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, she hereby gives notice to all those indebted to said estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JANE M'GHEW, Adm'r.

Aug. 13.

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber has for sale at his NURSERY, 14 miles north of Bendersville, Adams county, Pa., a large assortment of thriving Young Trees, consisting of

Apple, Peach, Plum, Gage, Prune, &c., which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms, either in large or small quantities. Any person in want of trees, can get a great bargain if application is made soon, as I am determined to sell.

JOHN SOWERS, Jr.

Aug. 13.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his FARM, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, on the road between Middlestown and Sarbaugh's Mill, containing

118 ACRES,

of which about 20 Acres are WOODLAND.

The improvements are

A two-story HOUSE,

partly new, a Double LOG BARN, with Sheds all around it; also, an Orchard. There are about 15 or 16 Acres of Meadow. A stream of water runs through the premises. There have been about 600 bushels of Lime put upon the Farm.

The terms will be accommodating, and will be made known by the subscriber, residing on the premises.

SAMUEL WEIGLE.

Aug. 6.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned offers at Private Sale, his Valuable Property, situated in the Village of BENDERSVILLE, Adams county, Pa., consisting of

A large two-story Brick

STOREROOM,

and a DWELLING attached, 24 feet front by 34. Without exception it is one of the best situations in town. The room is sufficiently large to open a LARGE STORE—the dimensions being 18 by 35 feet, two-story. The dwelling has just recently been erected, and for convenience and comfort cannot be surpassed, as the subscriber had it put up under his own supervision.—Also,

4 Acres & 108 Perches of Land,

improved, fronting on one of the main streets, calculated to be laid out in

18 Building Lots,

containing 4 of an Acre each. The property will pay a good interest to the purchaser. An interview can be had of the subscriber, who is living on the premises.

OLIVER P. HOUSE.

Bendersville, July 16.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THE subscriber will sell at Private Sale, the following property, viz:

A TWO-STORY HOUSE,

with a one-story wing building, and

LOT or GROUND, with a well of water at the door, and STABLE and other improvements thereon—made as the property of Tobias Ritter's heirs.

—ALSO—

A TWO STORY

DOUBLE HOUSE,

containing nine rooms and a Kitchen, and Lot or GROUND, with other improvements thereon—made as the property of Adam Pritts, of Ohio. Both these properties are situated in the most pleasant and business part of East Fayetteville, Franklin county, Pa.

HE WILL ALSO SELL HIS

FARM,

CONTAINING ABOUT

125 Acres of Patented Land,

about the one-half of which is cleared, and under good fence, the greater part in Clover and other grass; the other half being good Timber Land—such as Oak, Pine, Chestnut, &c.; the improvements being a Log and Weather-boarded

TWO STORY HOUSE,

a well of excellent water near it, a Log and Frame BARN, and Stabling, with a variety of Fruit Trees of various kinds. This Property is situated about one mile North west of Renfrew's Mill, on the big road leading from the Pike, at J. Conrad's tavern, to Shippensburg, Carlisle, &c., and about two miles north of Fayetteville.

All of

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE subscriber has just received, at his old stand, a new STOCK OF GOODS, which, having been purchased from the close of the market season, (Goods having fallen considerably,) he is enabled to offer at much reduced prices. It embraces a full and well-selected assortment of—

SPRING AND SUMMER Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, &c., which he asks those wishing to purchase, to call and examine, confident of pleasing.

J. M. STEVENSON.

NEW GOODS, At prices that cannot be beat.

GEORGE ARNOLD, at the old and well known Stand, has just received, and is now opening, as usual, as large and well selected a STOCK OF GOODS, as has been offered to the public at any time; consisting of—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, QUEENSWARE, HOLLOWWARE, &c.

Lehigh, Straw & Gimp Bonnets, &c.

All of which have been purchased on the very best terms, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. We will not misrepresent nor deceive you by saying that we can sell Goods "thirty per cent cheaper than any other establishment"—but we will confine ourselves to the plain facts and that is, that we will sell any and every article as cheap, if not a little cheaper, than they can be sold elsewhere. Our prices are uniform, and we warrant all Goods sold to be as represented.

AD: The Ladies' attention particularly is invited to a large and very handsome selection of **Silks and Fancy Goods** generally. Please give us a call, examine and judge for yourselves.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

FRESH GOODS!

ABRAHAM ARNOLD has just received from the Cities a fresh supply of—

GOODS, of every variety, which he will dispose of at very low prices. He advises the people to call and take a peep at them.

Gettysburg, July 16.

\$1.75 for a Whole Summer Suit!!!

(COAT, VEST & PANTS)

MARCUS SAMSON RETURNS his thanks to his old customers, and informs them and the public generally that he has within a few days returned from the cities with a new supply of—

SUMMER GOODS, of all kinds. His prices are astonishingly low, and so low that persons at a distance even would save money and be well paid for their time and trouble in coming to his store in Gettysburg to purchase their summer clothing. As he sells for Cash, and has but one price, he has no hesitation in publishing a list of his prices. He purchases for cash, and as his expenses are comparatively small, and as he attends to his business himself, he is satisfied with small profits, and is therefore enabled to sell cheaper than any other establishment. The careful attention of the public is invited to the following prices:

COATS: Fine Cloth and Dress, from \$6 to \$10; Business, from \$2.50 to \$5; Cloth Sack, \$4.50 to \$8; Linen Summer \$1 to \$1.50; Fine Cashmere, \$3 to \$5; Tweed \$1.25 to \$4.50; Cassimer, \$3.50 to \$4.50.

PANTS: Double-Mill'd Cassimere, from \$2.50 to \$4.50; Single Mill'd Cassimere, \$2 to \$3.50; Summer Cloth \$1.25 to \$2; Linen Drilling, \$1 to \$1.50; Cassinet \$1 to \$2.50; Cotton, 50 cts. to \$1.25.

VESTS: Silk, from \$1.50 to \$3; Satin, \$1.50 to \$3.50; Mering and Cashmere, \$1 to \$2; Bombazine, \$1 to \$1.50; Marseilles, 50 cts. to \$1.25; Cassimere and Cloth \$1.25 to \$2.50.

In addition he has for sale: Gloves, Suspenders, Stocks, Cravats, Scarfs, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Shirts, &c. Also, a large stock of, Fancy Goods, Steel Bells, Jewelry, Caps, Slouch Hats, Gaiter Shoes, Dish Covers, Horse Nets, Pistols, with a few Gothic Thirty-hour and Eight-day CLOCKS. He cannot enumerate more in the limits of an advertisement, but requests ALL to call at his Store and examine his stock, which he is satisfied is the cheapest ever brought to Gettysburg. Remember the Variety and One Price Store of MARCUS SAMSON, in York street, opposite the Bank.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY, respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE, in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well-selected assortment of—

Wines, Brandies, Gins, Rums, Whiskeys,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS of all qualities and prices.

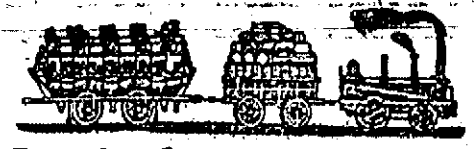
M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

YORK, Feb. 23.

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed, of Gettysburg, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, JOHN REED, Esq. of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

April 10.



Freights from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 5000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 20.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all kinds of—

HOLLOWWARE, such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c. of all sizes; also, **STOVES** of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Airtight and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed Harnays.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of—

THRASHING MACHINES, Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters, the renowned Saylor Ploughs, also Woodcock's and Withers' also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A **BOOT & SHOE SHOP,** in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made.

Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap for Cash or Country Produce as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

Repairing of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 8.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of—

CLOCKS OF ALL KINDS—ALSO, such as Rings, Bracelets, Pins, Ear Rings, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c. &c. Also, and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.

July 31.

Mallister's Ointment.

Containing no Mercury, or other Mineral.

MALLISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT has been well tested, during the last sixteen years, and more than ONE MILLION BOXES having been sold within the last four years, shows how fast it is coming into public favor; it may be said, truly, this is "THE FAMILY FRIEND," it may be used with perfect safety. IF MOTHERS AND NURSES knew its value, in cases of Swollen or Sore Breasts, it would always apply it. In such cases, if used freely, and according to the directions, it gives relief in a very few hours.

BURNS. It is one of the best things in the world for Burns.

PLEBS. Thousands are yearly cured by this Ointment. It never fails in giving relief for the Plebs.

Around the Box are Directions for using Mallister's Ointment for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetters, Chills, Head, Sore Eyes, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Pains, Disease of the Spine, Head, Ache, Asthma, Deafness, Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c.

Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Croup, Swelled or Broken Breast, Tooth Ache, Ague in the Face, &c. &c.

IF This Ointment is good for any part of the body or limbs when inflamed. In some cases it should be applied often.

CAUTION. No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James M. Allister is written with a pen upon every label.

For sale by my Agents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

JAMES MALLISTER, Sole Proprietor of the above Medicine.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE removed to No. 2 North Third street, Philadelphia.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

AGENTS—S. S. FOSDYCK, Gettysburg; Joseph R. Henry, Abington; John A. Rose, Emmitsburg; J. W. Schmidt, Chambersburg; A. Morris & Co., York; L. Deng, Hanoverburg.

June 18.

James G. Reed.

LATELY from Pittsburgh, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, JOHN REED, Esq. of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

April 10.

James G. Reed.

LATELY from Pittsburgh, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, JOHN REED, Esq. of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

April 10.

James G. Reed.

LATELY from Pittsburgh, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, JOHN REED, Esq. of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

April 10.



Freights from Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Relative to an Amendment of the Constitution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Constitution of this Commonwealth be amended in the second section of the fifth article, so that it shall read as follows:—The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth in the manner following, to-wit: The Judges of the Supreme Court, by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large. The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as Judges. And the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas by the qualified electors of the counties respectively. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, (subject to the allotment hereinafter provided for, subsequent to the first election.) The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well. The Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well: all of whom shall be commissioned by the Governor; but for any reasonable cause which shall not be sufficient grounds of impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. The first election shall take place at the general election of this Commonwealth next after the adoption of this amendment, and the commissions of all the Judges who may be then in office shall expire on the first Monday of December following, when the terms of the new judges shall commence. The persons who shall then be elected Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices as follows:—one of them for three years, one for six years, one for nine years, one for twelve years, and one for fifteen years; the term of each to be decided by the said judges as soon after the election as convenient, and the result certified by them to the Governor, that the commissions may be issued in accordance thereto. The judge whose commission will first expire shall be Chief Justice during his term, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be the Chief Justice, and if two or more commissions shall expire on the same day, the judges holding them shall decide by lot which shall be the Chief Justice. Any vacancies happening by death or resignation, or otherwise, in any of the said courts, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of December succeeding the next general election. The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth, or under the government of the United States, or any other State of this Union. The Judges of the Supreme Court during their continuance in office shall reside within the district or county for which they were respectively elected.

WILLIAM F. PACKER.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEORGE DARSIE, Speaker of the Senate.

In the Senate, March 1, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 21, Nays 8.

Extract from the Journal.

SAMUEL W. PEARSON, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, April 2, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 58, Nays 26.

Extract from the Journal.

WM. JACK, Clerk.

Filed April 5, 1849.

Secretary's Office.

A. L. RUSSELL, Dep. Sec. of the Com.

Secretary's Office.

Pennsylvania, ss: I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Original Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office at Harrisburg, this eleventh day of June, A. D. 1849.

thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

TOWNSEND HAINES, Sec'y of the Com. th.

WILLIAM F. PACKER.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEORGE DARSIE, Speaker of the Senate.

In the Senate, March 1, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 21, Nays 8.

Extract from the Journal.

SAMUEL W. PEARSON, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, April 2, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 58, Nays 26.

Extract from the Journal.

WM. JACK, Clerk.

Filed April 5, 1849.

Secretary's Office.

A. L. RUSSELL, Dep. Sec. of the Com.

Secretary's Office.

Pennsylvania, ss: I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Original Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office at Harrisburg, this eleventh day of June, A. D. 1849.

thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

TOWNSEND HAINES, Sec'y of the Com. th.

WILLIAM F. PACKER.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEORGE DARSIE, Speaker of the Senate.

In the Senate, March 1, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 21, Nays 8.

Extract from the Journal.

SAMUEL W. PEARSON, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, April 2, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 58, Nays 26.

Extract from the Journal.

WM. JACK, Clerk.

Filed April 5, 1849.

Secretary's Office.

A. L. RUSSELL, Dep. Sec. of the Com.

Secretary's Office.

Pennsylvania, ss: I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Original Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office at Harrisburg, this eleventh day of June, A. D. 1849.

thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

TOWNSEND HAINES, Sec'y of the Com. th.

WILLIAM F. PACKER.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEORGE DARSIE, Speaker of the Senate.

In the Senate, March 1, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 21, Nays 8.

Extract from the Journal.

SAMUEL W. PEARSON, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, April 2, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 58, Nays 26.

Extract from the Journal.

WM. JACK, Clerk.

Filed April 5, 1849.

Secretary's Office.

A. L. RUSSELL, Dep. Sec. of the Com.

Secretary's Office.

Pennsylvania, ss: I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Original Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office at Harrisburg, this eleventh day of June, A. D. 1849.

thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

TOWNSEND HAINES, Sec'y of the Com. th.

WILLIAM F. PACKER.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEORGE DARSIE, Speaker of the Senate.

In the Senate, March 1, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 21, Nays 8.

Extract from the Journal.

SAMUEL W. PEARSON, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, April 2, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 58, Nays 26.

Extract from the Journal.

WM. JACK, Clerk.

Filed April 5, 1849.

Secretary's Office.

A. L. RUSSELL, Dep. Sec. of the Com.

Secretary's Office.

Pennsylvania, ss: I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Original Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office at Harrisburg, this eleventh day of June, A. D. 1849.

thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

TOWNSEND HAINES, Sec'y of the Com. th.

WILLIAM F. PACKER.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEORGE DARSIE, Speaker of the Senate.

In the Senate, March 1, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 21, Nays 8.

Extract from the Journal.

SAMUEL W. PEARSON, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, April 2, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 58, Nays 26.

Extract from the Journal.

WM. JACK, Clerk.

Filed April 5, 1849.

Secretary's Office.

A. L. RUSSELL, Dep. Sec. of the Com.

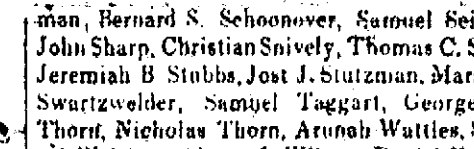
Secretary's Office.

Pennsylvania, ss: I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Original Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office at Harrisburg, this eleventh day of June, A. D. 1849.

thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

TOWNSEND HAINES, Sec'y of the Com. th.



Freights from Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Relative to an Amendment of the Constitution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Constitution of this Commonwealth be amended in the second section of the fifth article, so that it shall read as follows:—The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth in the manner following, to-wit: The Judges of the Supreme Court, by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large. The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as Judges. And the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas by the qualified electors of the counties respectively. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, (subject to the allotment hereinafter provided for, subsequent to the first election.) The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well. The Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well: all of whom shall be commissioned by the Governor; but for any reasonable cause which shall not be sufficient grounds of impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. The first election shall take place at the general election of this Commonwealth next after the adoption of this amendment, and the commissions of all the Judges who may be then in office shall expire on the first Monday of December following, when the terms of the new judges shall commence. The persons who shall then be elected Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices as follows:—one of them for three years, one for six years, one for nine years, one for twelve years, and one for fifteen years; the term of each to be decided by the said judges as soon after the election as convenient, and the result certified by them to the Governor, that the commissions may be issued in accordance thereto. The judge whose commission will first expire shall be Chief Justice during his term, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be the Chief Justice, and if two or more commissions shall expire on the same day, the judges holding them shall decide by lot which shall be the Chief Justice. Any vacancies happening by death or resignation, or otherwise, in any of the said courts, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of December succeeding the next general election. The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth, or under the government of the United States, or any other State of this Union. The Judges of the Supreme Court during their continuance in office shall reside within the district or county for which they were respectively elected.

WILLIAM F. PACKER.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEORGE DARSIE, Speaker of the Senate.

In the Senate, March 1, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 21, Nays 8.

Extract from the Journal.

SAMUEL W. PEARSON, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, April 2, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 58, Nays 26.

Extract from the Journal.

WM. JACK, Clerk.

Filed April 5, 1849.

Secretary's Office.

A. L. RUSSELL, Dep. Sec. of the Com.

Secretary's Office.

Pennsylvania, ss: I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Original Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office at Harrisburg, this eleventh day of June, A. D. 1849.

thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

TOWNSEND HAINES, Sec'y of the Com. th.

WILLIAM F. PACKER.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEORGE DARSIE, Speaker of the Senate.

In the Senate, March 1, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 21, Nays 8.

Extract from the Journal.

SAMUEL W. PEARSON, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, April 2, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 58, Nays 26.

Extract from the Journal.

WM. JACK, Clerk.

Filed April 5, 1849.

Secretary's Office.

A. L. RUSSELL, Dep. Sec. of the Com.

Secretary's Office.

Pennsylvania, ss: I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Original Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office at Harrisburg, this eleventh day of June, A. D. 1849.

thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

TOWNSEND HAINES, Sec'y of the Com. th.

WILLIAM F. PACKER.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEORGE DARSIE, Speaker of the Senate.

In the Senate, March 1, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 21, Nays 8.

Extract from the Journal.

SAMUEL W. PEARSON, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, April 2, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 58, Nays 26.

Extract from the Journal.

WM. JACK, Clerk.

Filed April 5, 1849.

Secretary's Office.

A. L. RUSSELL, Dep. Sec. of the Com.

Secretary's Office.

Pennsylvania, ss: I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Original Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office at Harrisburg, this eleventh day of June, A. D. 1849.

thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

TOWNSEND HAINES, Sec'y of the Com. th.

WILLIAM F. PACKER.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEORGE DARSIE, Speaker of the Senate.

In the Senate, March 1, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 21, Nays 8.

Extract from the Journal.

SAMUEL W. PEARSON, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, April 2, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 58, Nays 26.

Extract from the Journal.

WM. JACK, Clerk.

Filed April 5, 1849.

Secretary's Office.

A. L. RUSSELL, Dep. Sec. of the Com.

Secretary's Office.

Pennsylvania, ss: I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Original Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office at Harrisburg, this eleventh day of June, A. D. 1849.

thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

TOWNSEND HAINES, Sec'y of the Com. th.

WILLIAM F. PACKER.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEORGE DARSIE, Speaker of the Senate.

In the Senate, March 1, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 21, Nays 8.

Extract from the Journal.

SAMUEL W. PEARSON, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, April 2, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 58, Nays 26.

Extract from the Journal.

WM. JACK, Clerk.

Filed April 5, 1849.

Secretary's Office.

A. L. RUSSELL, Dep. Sec. of the Com.

Secretary's Office.

Pennsylvania, ss: I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Original Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office at Harrisburg, this eleventh day of June, A. D. 1849.

thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

TOWNSEND HAINES, Sec'y of the Com. th.

WILLIAM F. PACKER.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEORGE DARSIE, Speaker of the Senate.

In the Senate, March 1, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 21, Nays 8.

Extract from the Journal.

SAMUEL W. PEARSON, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, April 2, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 58, Nays 26.

Extract from the Journal.

WM. JACK, Clerk.

Filed April 5, 1849.

Secretary's Office.

A. L. RUSSELL, Dep. Sec. of the Com.

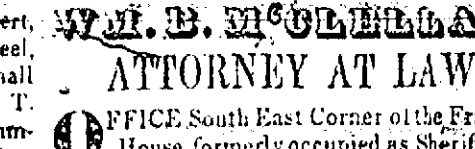
Secretary's Office.

Pennsylvania, ss: I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Original Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office at Harrisburg, this eleventh day of June, A. D. 1849.

thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

TOWNSEND HAINES, Sec'y of the Com. th.



Freights from Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Relative to an Amendment of the Constitution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Constitution of this Commonwealth be amended in the second section of the fifth article, so that it shall read as follows:—The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth in the manner following, to-wit: The Judges of the Supreme Court, by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large. The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as Judges. And the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas by the qualified electors of the counties respectively. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, (subject to the allotment hereinafter provided for, subsequent to the first election.) The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well. The Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well: all of whom shall be commissioned by the Governor; but for any reasonable cause which shall not be sufficient grounds of impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. The first election shall take place at the general election of this Commonwealth next after the adoption of this amendment, and the commissions of all the Judges who may be then in office shall expire on the first Monday of December following, when the terms of the new judges shall commence. The persons who shall then be elected Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices as follows:—one of them for three years, one for six years, one for nine years, one for twelve years, and one for fifteen years; the term of each to be decided by the said judges as soon after the election as convenient, and the result certified by them to the Governor, that the commissions may be issued in accordance thereto. The judge whose commission will first expire shall be Chief Justice during his term, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be the Chief Justice, and if two or more commissions shall expire on the same day, the judges holding them shall decide by lot which shall be the Chief Justice. Any vacancies happening by death or resignation, or otherwise, in any of the said courts, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of December succeeding the next general election. The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth, or under the government of the United States, or any other State of this Union. The Judges of the Supreme Court during their continuance in office shall reside within the district or county for which they were respectively elected.

WILLIAM F. PACKER.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEORGE DARSIE, Speaker of the Senate.

In the Senate, March 1, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 21, Nays 8.

Extract from the Journal.

SAMUEL W. PEARSON, Clerk.

In the House of Representatives, April 2, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 58, Nays 26.

Extract from the Journal.

WM. JACK, Clerk.

Filed April 5, 1849.

Secretary's Office.

A. L. RUSSELL, Dep. Sec. of the Com.

Secretary's Office.

Pennsylvania, ss: I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Original Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office at Harrisburg, this eleventh day of June, A. D. 1849.

thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

TOWNSEND HAIN

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

A Proclamation.

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with an intention to invade the Island of Cuba or some of the Provinces of Mexico. The best information which the Executive has been able to obtain, points to the Island of Cuba as the object of this expedition. It is the duty of this Government to observe the faith of treaties and to prevent any aggression by our citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. I have, therefore, thought it necessary and proper to issue this Proclamation, to warn all citizens of the United States who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our laws and our treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against them by our Acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of this Government in any form on their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct. An enterprise to invade the territories of a friendly nation, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace and compromise the honor of this nation; and, therefore, I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance and prevent by all lawful means any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly Powers.

Given under my hand, the eleventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the seventy-fourth of the independence of the United States.

Z. TAYLOR.

By the President: J. M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

The Proclamation, a copy of which will be found above, was received yesterday, (says the National Intelligencer of Tuesday,) at the Department of State, in a communication from the President of the United States, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

For some weeks past the country has been disturbed with rumors of the assembling and drilling of bands of men in different parts of the United States. Various places have been artfully designated as the object of their destination. Tampico and the Sierra Madre Provinces of Mexico, Yucatan and Cuba, have all been alluded to in connection with the enterprise. But the truth has been studiously concealed by the leaders engaged in it. The common soldiers who have been enlisted were not to be entrusted with the secret as to the object to be effected until after embarkation. How far the expedition has proceeded we know not. But we do know that bands of men have lately assembled at a point not far from New Orleans; and that the evidence is clear that Cuba is the real object of those engaged in it. Most earnestly do we hope that the President may succeed in arresting the perpetration of such an outrage on a friendly nation, and maintaining unsullied the honor of our country. Plunder can be the only motive of such an enterprise; and all good men must rejoice to witness the honest redemption of General Taylor's pledges to his country, to preserve the faith of our treaties and suppress all illegal enterprises against friendly foreign nations. The gallant soldier who has spent forty years in the camp, and braved the bullets of his country's enemies in so many battles—who has sounded all the shoals and depths of military glory—proves himself to the world to be, as we predicted before his election that he would be, the "MAN OF PEACE."

The Washington Republic accompanies this proclamation with the following statement:

"Information has been for some time in possession of the Government, to the effect that bodies of men were in the course of being levied and drilled in New Orleans, and other cities of the Union; that money to a considerable amount has been contributed; that arms have been provided, and arrangements made on a large scale, with a view to some military expedition. These movements have been conducted with great secrecy, and the object of the enterprise has been concealed even from the individuals who have embarked in it. Sufficient evidence, however, has been obtained to satisfy the President that the design of the expedition is an invasion of Cuba, and that the intervention of the Executive was necessary to preserve our neutral obligations, and to keep unimpaired the honor of the American people."

Mr. Clay Dangerously Ill.—On Friday week Mr. Clay was induced to visit the examination of the Law School at Ballston, where, after several hours' close attention, he made a brief address. He then returned to Saratoga, and, although complaining of illness, attended the dinner which had been tendered for him. Here he remained several hours, and of course went home seriously indisposed, and passed a critical night. On Saturday evening he was reported considerably better; and if suffered to be quiet will probably recover the usual tone of his health in a few days. But if the inconsiderate attentions of his friends and of strangers cannot be intermitted, he will most likely be killed before the season is over. He is at best very feeble, and his system strongly predisposed to cholera. Under such circumstances to press upon and disturb him is little else than barbarism. —N.Y. Day Book.

The following is the speech of Mr. Stevens to President Taylor, at the reception in Lancaster on Friday week—and the President's reply:

MR. PRESIDENT:—I am directed by the citizens of Lancaster to bid you welcome to their town and county. They were among your earliest, and have been your constant admirers; and they rejoice to have the opportunity to become personally acquainted with you.

They have been attentive observers of your public career. As commander of our armies they have seen and appreciated your military skill—your cool and daring courage. They have seen you, while deploring the existence of war, gathering its greenest laurels; and by your valor and humanity shedding upon our arms the brightest, the mildest, and the purest lustre that can shine through blood.

Called to that station which is more honorable and more elevated than the throne of the proudest kings, they are glad to see you seeking by personal observation for facts, which may guide your judgment and render your administration useful to your country. May you traverse every portion of Pennsylvania—learn its capabilities—see its prosperity and its sufferings—observe how large a portion of its untold treasures are yet buried in the bosom of the earth, and ascertain what is necessary for their full and speedy development, in order that you may the better decide how far these great interests are worthy of the fostering care of government. Pennsylvania hopes that after full examination you will come to the conclusion that the labor of the people is entitled to the protection of the nation—that such protection is equally beneficial to Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce and the Mechanic Arts, all of which, like the Arts and Sciences, are bound together by one common band. In this hope I believe every Pennsylvanian agrees. I would not touch debatable ground, as on this occasion all parties have magnanimously united, so that every good man may be able hereafter to enliven the evening of his days, by recounting to his children's children how he had seen, and perchance taken by the hand, the patriot hero, who had often exposed his life in his country's cause, and had always been successful.

In the name, therefore, of our whole people, I bid you a hearty welcome.

To which the President, amidst great applause, replied as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN:—The distinguished compliment paid me by the citizens of the town and county of Lancaster, whom you represent, in welcoming me so cordially on my arrival here, and in tendering me their hospitality, has filled me with feelings of gratitude which I have not language to express. The warm, indeed I may say enthusiastic, character of my reception convinces me that the many kind invitations I have had to visit Lancaster, came from the heart of your intelligent and patriotic citizens. I have come to Pennsylvania with no political purposes in view, that I might witness in person her agricultural, manufacturing, and mining operations, and I am gratified to know that thus far the People have welcomed me, without distinction of party, to this renowned commonwealth. I have come among you, too, in a plain and unostentatious manner, feeling that I should nevertheless receive kindness and hospitality wherever I visit or sojourn. In this spirit the people met me at my first entrance into the State, and in this spirit they have escorted me from place to place.

I am more than gratified, Sir, at your flattering notice of my military career in Mexico. It must be recollected, however, that our successes there are mainly due to the strong arms and bold hearts of freemen, regulars and volunteers, who participated with me in those hard-fought battles; and none, I am pleased to say, on either line of operations, were more conspicuous or more faithful to duty than the sons of Pennsylvania.

In regard to the development and protection of the great industrial interests of Pennsylvania—her agriculture and manufactures, her iron and coal—no one takes a deeper interest in them than myself, or will more heartily co-operate with the National Legislature in recommending or carrying out such measures as will facilitate the objects referred to.


In conclusion, I thank you, and through you, the citizens of the city and county of Lancaster, for my warm reception on this occasion.

Gov. Johnston also addressed the assembled thousands in a few remarks.

Interesting from Oregon.—Election of a Delegate to Congress.—The Territorial Government.—Intelligence up to the 15th ult., has been received from Oregon. An election for a delegate to Congress had been held, and the Hon. S. R. Thurston chosen by a majority of seventy votes above all other candidates.

An election for members to a Territorial Legislative Council had taken place, but no time of meeting named.

Cholera and Beneficial Societies.—The New York Express, in speaking of the ravages of the cholera in that city, says that so rapid have been the claims of the deceased upon many of the mutual benefit societies, that in many instances they have been compelled to suspend all business, to wind up, or break down. This has been more particularly the case in Brooklyn, and in some instances taxes have been imposed from which to pay the funeral benefits. From this it would seem that even the most provident are unable to counteract the ravages of the pestilence, in the degree in which their organizations contemplate.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, August 20, 1849.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

HENRY M. FULLER,

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,

Daniel M. Smyser.

COMMISSIONER,

John Musselman, Jr.

AUDITOR,

John Elder.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

Jesse D. Newman.

TREASURER,

John Falmestock.

The Rev. E. V. GRIFFITH, lately of this place, left Chambersburg on Monday last, for Cincinnati—his new field of pastoral labor. The Rev. JACOB ZIEGLER, of Bedford, has accepted a call from Mr. Gerhart's late charge in this vicinity, and expects to enter upon his duties early in the fall.

Our neighbor of the "Compiler" is in error as regards the late Mayor of Frederick (Mr. Battie) being connected with the "Gazette," in Gettysburg, in 1803. He was at that time but 12 or 13 years of age.

The venerable ALBERT GALLATIN died in New York City on the 12th inst., aged nearly 90 years. He has left behind a name which will long shine conspicuously on the pages of American history, as a statesman and diplomatist. He was Secretary of the Treasury during the whole of Jefferson's Administration, and filled many other high stations.

We are pleased to learn that letters have been received from the young Messrs. COOPER, of this county, dated in May, announcing their safe arrival at San Francisco, in California, and in the enjoyment of excellent health. They were then about leaving for the mines.

Mr. FRANKLIN GARDNER, of this county, has been appointed to a Clerkship at Washington.

Goody's Lady's Book.

The September number of this beautiful periodical is already on our table. It is splendidly embellished. Its Plate of the Fashions, we think, it will require all of his contemporaries to "get ahead" of. There are 24 extra pages—and the contents are all original, and so far as we have perused them, of much interest. As opposition increases in the way of periodicals, Friend Goody appears to spare no pains to "take the lead."

Spurious bank notes are in circulation, altered from the old broken State Bank of Trenton, to represent bills on the Camden and Morris banks.

The President's Tour.

In our last paper, we had chronicled the movements of the President, as far as Lancaster, where he had a brilliant reception. On Saturday he proceeded to Harrisburg, where he was very cordially received. He was indisposed during the Sabbath and was not able to leave his room. On Monday he went to Carlisle, and while receiving the visits of his fellow-citizens in the Court-house, was violently attacked by cholera morbus, and was obliged to take his bed. In the afternoon, however, he recovered sufficiently to go to Chambersburg, where he was handsomely received. He left there on Tuesday, and arrived at Bedford Springs on Wednesday afternoon, with his health entirely restored. He was received there in the most enthusiastic manner. He departed early the next morning for Pittsburg.

Democratic Union in New York.

The Free Soilers of New York, and the Old Hunkers, who have been fighting with each other for some time, held State Conventions last week at Rome, N. Y.; and after a good deal of twisting they finally fraternized, and determined hereafter to unite their forces against the Whigs. Of course it will give our Whig friends in that State a little more trouble to whip them than at the last election, but it must be done.

There was a most terrific storm in Chester county on Thursday week. The lightning and thunder and storm are represented to have been fearful. Two inches and a half of water, by measurement, fell during the storm.

The barn of Mr. Peter Brough, 2½ miles southwest of Chambersburg, was destroyed by fire on Friday week, together with his crops of grain and hay, a number of farming utensils, twenty sets of horse-gears, two carriages, and other articles. The mill and a tenant-house were on fire several times, but were saved by the timely arrival of an Engine and Hose company from Chambersburg. The mill was insured, but there was no insurance on the other property destroyed. The loss is between \$1,500 and \$2,000.

The cholera re-appeared at Washington City on Tuesday. On that day there were two deaths in the Almshouse, one of them the wife of the superintendent. On Wednesday, ten new cases were reported, but no deaths. In Philadelphia, on Thursday, 3 cases and 2 deaths; in New York, 92 cases, 39 deaths; in Boston, 18 deaths; Albany, 5.

Havana is said to be suffering more severely from yellow fever than has been known in the memory of any person living.

The Next Election.

In a few weeks, the voters of this State will be called upon to act the part of freemen. In more than one respect will it be a very important election, as we shall vote for candidates for Canal Commissioner, members of the Legislature, and other important officers. It is not too early, then, to remind the voters of the great importance, when the election of such officers is to take place, and the present National and State Administrations are to be upheld, that no obstacle may be put in the way of their enacting good Whig measures, of the urgent necessity of a thorough and complete organization. For, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, this is an important crisis in the domestic affairs of the country, and Pennsylvania "expects every man to do his duty." THE SETTLED TARIFF POLICY OF THE COUNTRY DEPENDS UPON THE VOICE OF PENNSYLVANIA. Whatever doctrine the may assert at the coming election, will be taken as the matured judgment and settled convictions of the State; and being, as she is, more deeply interested in the preservation of the Protective policy than any other State in the Union, should she waver or falter now, in the maintenance of her oft expressed opinions, an inference unfavorable to the measure might be drawn from such a circumstance, and thus the labor be LOST.

To guard against the possibility of a result so disastrous, we would invoke the active and untiring exertion of EVERY TRUE WHIG. Every man should act as if the result of the contest depended upon his own exertions. In a labor such as this, no man should be neutral. The future interests of the State ARE AT STAKE, and instead of trusting to the "hazard of the die," every man who feels the responsibilities of a citizen should labor for their success. We must put our shoulders to the wheel, and thus by active, energetic and united exertion, put the adoption of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF beyond the possibility of contingency or defeat.

The Elections.

In Tennessee, the Democratic candidate is elected Governor. The Whigs have the Senate, and the Democrats the House. From discussion in their ranks, the Whigs have lost one member of Congress, in the Nashville district, by 87 votes.

In Kentucky, the delegation in Congress is the same as the last. In Indiana, we have lost two members. In Alabama, the same as the last.

Canal Commissioner.

The Whig Convention which assembled on Thursday, unanimously nominated HENRY M. FULLER, Esq. of Luzerne county, as the candidate for Canal Commissioner. We have not received the proceedings in detail.

The Rev. Mr. Bannatyne, junior pastor of Rev. Dr. Laurie's Church, at Washington City, died on Tuesday last, of consumption.

A tax collector at New Orleans, named Stiles, who became a defaulter to the amount of \$25,000, has been indicted, convicted, and sentenced to two years' hard labor in the Penitentiary, to restore the sum embezzled, pay a fine of the same amount, the costs, &c. He has appealed to the Supreme Court.

Frank Connolly Nesbitt, formerly a broker of St. Louis, was convicted of robbery last week, and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. Barrett and Thompson, two others, convicted of the same offence, have been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment each.

St. Patrick's Church at New Orleans was broken into on the night of the 6th inst., and robbed of several of the silver vessels used in the administration of the Sacrament.

An article in Blackwood's Magazine says that at least 250,000 persons perished by the famine in Ireland in 1847, in consequence of the loss of the potato crop, notwithstanding the British Government expended fifty millions of dollars in purchasing food for the population, and extensive donations were received from abroad.

PROFANITY REBUKED.—The Rev. Dr. Cox, of New York, delivered an eloquent discourse on Friday, the 3d inst., in the course of which, speaking of the sins of the nation, he remarked: "There is one awfully prominent, profane swearing. But of all the dark catalogue, there is no one more vile and execrable than this. It commonly does, and loves to cluster with other sins; and he who looks up and insults his Maker to his face, needs but a little more improvement to make him a finished devil."

The Worst of Slaves.—A correspondent of a Detroit paper, writing from Tecumseh, Michigan, gives the following:

"What won't avarice do? Near this village is the homestead of a rich farmer who counts his nine hundred acres, about all under improvement, with fine buildings. He has his package of bonds and mortgages, for loans to his poorer friends. All competence is supplied. He is a hard worker, and his children are well to do by their industry. California gold has seized him. His sixty-five years of toil for lucre has not satisfied his thirst for gain. He has sold his last year's crop for over \$6,000, converted it into yellow boys, and started with his team for the valley of Sacramento, leaving all his endearments in this world for the hope of adding to his already perplexing pile of dollars."

Kidnappers Convicted.—Two men, one white and the other black, whose names are not given, have just been convicted at West Chester, of kidnapping a free black boy, and taking him to Baltimore, where they deposited him in one of the slave prisons, and wished to sell him. The Court sentenced the white man to six years in the Eastern penitentiary, with a fine of \$500 and costs—the colored man to five years imprisonment in the same place, with a smaller pecuniary penalty.

Late from Europe.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, bringing intelligence from Europe one week later.

Under the prospects of a good harvest in England, breadstuffs of all descriptions were depressed, particularly Indian Corn. There is also a most abundant harvest in France.

Although the French have restored the Government of the Pope at Rome, they have not succeeded in persuading his Holiness to return to the Vatican.

HUNGARY.

The Hungarians continue successful. They have defeated and out-manoeuvred the combined armies, placing the Austrians in peril, and cutting off the Russians from their base of operations.

The three grand divisions of the Hungarian army, under Bem, Demitinski and Georgy, are in full communication with each other and ready to act in concert—their respective positions being rendered secure by the nature of the country. The whole population are assisting the Hungarians by buying their food, horses, &c., and giving intelligence of the enemy's movements.

The London News of the 3d contains Vienna dates to the 26th July. Lord Palmerston's speech fell like a thunder-clap upon the Ministers. The news of Georgy's victory over the Russians at Conser, and his entry into Rosham, came at the same time. There were rumors even of the Austrian Generals having instructions to negotiate for a peace.

It is reported that Senora has surrendered to the Magyars. Ban Jellachich was continuing his retreat to the south of Servia. General Bem announced his great victory in three words, which are as follows, viz:—"Bem!"—"Bem!"—"Bem!" In a later despatch he says: "Our army has now to conquer but two Generals more."

Letters from Cracow, of the 23d of June, state that a number of Russian troops, who were on the point of leaving that city for Hungary, had received counter orders.

Seventy railway wagons had arrived at Cracow filled with wounded Russian soldiers from Hungary. A postscript in a Liverpool paper of the 4th, giving accounts from Hungary through Paris and Vienna, announces another battle at Eszlaw, in which the Hungarians were victorious.

It appears that the troops of Demitinski and Paskiewitch, came to an engagement which ended in the total defeat of the Russian forces. General Haynan is described as being in a most perilous condition. The Magyar Generals are masters of the whole line from Eszaw to Asova, having direct communication with Belgrade and the Turkish provinces.

On the 15th of July, a desperate battle was fought at Wotzen, between the Russians, commanded by Paskiewitch, and the Hungarians, under Georgy, in which the latter were completely victorious. The army of Georgy broke through the lines of the enemy, and marched North, thus effecting a junction with the main army.

A letter from the Secretary of War says that the charges of the Hungarians upon Paskiewitch's divisions were tremendous, and the Russians were completely borne down and compelled to yield before the terrible onslaught of the enraged Magyars, who fought with unexampled courage and daring. Another letter describes the Russian retreat to Donauke, before Demitinski's huzzars, as a disorderly flight, and says that the Russians were only saved from annihilation by the timely arrival of Gen. Rumberg.

It was admitted in Vienna on the 4th, that the victory of the Hungarians was complete.

DESTRUCTION OF A CITY.

Intelligence has been received from Guatemala, in South America, which has been the seat of civil war for some time, that Gen. Somosa, at the head of 4,000 men, had assaulted the city of Nicaragua, destroyed it by fire, and sacrificed the lives of its inhabitants. But a small amount only of gold, silver, and jewelry, fell into his hands; but the total amount of property destroyed exceeded two millions.

Falling of a House.—Terrible Accident.—On Saturday afternoon, while a number of workmen were engaged in plastering the interior of a brick house, in Camden, N. J., the whole tenement was suddenly crushed in, owing to the bad construction of the foundation, which caused the walls to give way. The building was entirely prostrated, carrying with it the gable end of an adjoining house, overwhelming in destruction all employed about it at the time, and burying the workmen beneath the wreck, which was as complete, as it was terrifying to behold.

The scene that ensued cannot be described. Everything that human aid could accomplish was done by the spectators, who instantly went to work, and after the lapse of more than two hours' labor, the unfortunate sufferers were extricated. They were four in number, viz: Levi Cook, colored, a laborer, having doubtless been instantaneous; Richard Cheeseman, plasterer, collar bone horribly fractured, and Griscom and John Lucas, plasterers, severely injured internally.

Accident and Death.—At a meeting of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance at Lewisburg, Va., on the 27th ult., the Grand Worthy Patriarch, Mr. Gally, was prostrated and instantly killed by the furious plunges of the horse of the Chief Marshal, and the Rev. Mr. Riley slightly injured.

Fall of a Steeple.—A tornado at Cincinnati, on the 8th inst., threw down the steeple of St. Philemon's Church, a structure 250 feet high, which was not entirely finished. It fell along the street and did no damage to other property.

Correspondence of the "Sentinel."

Bedford, August 16, 1849.

MR. EDITOR:—Yesterday was a great day for the little town of Bedford. The telegraph had told us the evening before, that the President and Suite would spend the night of the 14th at "The Crossings," 14 miles distant, and enter the town about 11 o'clock next morning. Of course every body was on tip-toe with expectation. From 8 o'clock the people began to take convenient positions for seeing, and to look in the direction he was to come. About 11½ the bells began to ring—then came the sound of martial music—then the shouts—and then the Old General, with Gov. Johnston and Hon. Hamar Denny, of Pittsburg, one of the Committee of Reception from the Springs, in an open barouche. He was bowing continually from side to side, in reply to the shouts of the crowd, and waving his handkerchief to the ladies who filled the windows on both sides of the street. The procession passed on to the Bedford Hotel, where the President was received, on the part of the citizens, by a gentleman of Bedford, and replied briefly. He politely declined shaking hands with all, from physical incapacity. He was worn out by affection in Lancaster. He said he would gladly shake hands with the reverend clergy, the ladies, and the elderly gentlemen, but would beg the rest to receive the will for the act. It was astonishing what a quantity of elderly gentlemen and reverend clergy forthwith appeared. In the crowd and confusion, several gentlemen, who had the wonderful foresight to come there with a good deal of money in their pockets, had them lightened—one of \$50, another of 100, and another of 70 dollars.

The President and Suite were conducted to the Springs at 5 o'clock, p. m. His reception there was brilliant. The long spacious piazza was crowded with fair ones, decked in their brightest smiles. The central pillars were handsomely decorated with wreaths and flowers. Hon. Hamar Denny addressed him, in behalf of the visitors, and was answered in the General's usual plain, unaffected manner. Then he went to the drawing-room and passed around the ladies, who had gone there to receive him, shook hands with all, chatted pleasantly with the married ones, kissed a few of the prettiest, and soon became perfectly at home among them. He is quite affable and agreeable in his conversation and manners—no attempt at figures of speech, though by no means as "rough and ready" as the representations of him had led me to anticipate. I had the pleasure and honor of an introduction and a shake of the hand.

He was somewhat feeble when he arrived, and looked almost exhausted, having just recovered from an attack of illness at Carlisle. However, in a little while, the pretty looks and smiles of the ladies, and the bouquets they gave him, brought life and cheerfulness to him, and he went about, apparently as gay and lively as the liveliest.

All the clergy who are here, presented themselves to him in a body—Rev. Dr. Brown, President of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa.; Rev. Mr. McKinley, of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. Messrs. Zacharias and Keefe, of the German Reformed Church; and Rev. Messrs. Conrad, Benedict, and Phillips, of the Lutheran Church. Dr. Brown, in his name, offered his kind salutation and sincere good wishes, and expressed himself most happy to meet him, and most rejoiced to feel that the Nation had a Chief Magistrate who would prove an honor to us as a people.

The General responded happily and feelingly. This I heard distinctly, being not a yard from him. His forte is, manifestly, not public extemporaneous speaking, although he shows, as he says, that what he utters he feels.

Every one, old and young, were delighted to be about him; they scarcely gave him room to breathe, certainly not to breathe the fresh air. He was the centre of attraction. Gov. Johnston, admired and popular as he deservedly is in Pennsylvania, was a star of the second magnitude there. The Governor is very pleasing in appearance—handsome and agreeable in manners; but of course it was all General Taylor yesterday.

The day closed with a dress ball in honor of the distinguished guests, and a fine supper. The President and Governor were both there moving among the ladies, who did their very best to please. The General only laughed and chatted, and displayed his large, beautiful bouquet, but the Governor entered into the dance, as if he were used to it.

I hear the music in the streets now, which is escorting the President and Suite from town on their way to Pittsburg. I am sure he could not but be pleased with his visit to Bedford.

My letter has run on so long, that I have scarcely room for anything else. The season is rapidly closing at the Springs. Upwards of 50 who have been only waiting for yesterday's enjoyment will leave this morning, and probably 30 more before Sunday. Still there is a great deal of life and gaiety there, and a great deal of pleasure in the use of the water. There are already scores of hearty, rosy faces in Gettysburg, but I can tell you, if you had this spring in your square, you would have to resort to the custom, so much in vogue among the Polybetanians, of shooting all people over 150, for fear they would live too long for comfort. If you were here, you would agree with ME.

Susquehanna Trade.—The Elkton (Md.) Democrat says that the sawed lumber brought to Port Deposit, annually, is valued at \$75,000,000; while the shingles and unsawed timber which are brought down the Susquehanna to the same place swell the aggregate to \$20,000,000! The trade in granite, from quarries in the immediate vicinity of Port Deposit, is valued at over \$75,000.

Col. Benton, in a late speech in Lexington, Missouri, says he received two challenges on the same day, and that on the Sabbath, for the course he took upon the Oregon Territorial Bill, at the close of the first session of the last Congress.

Rich City.—It is stated in the Providence Herald, that there are 175 persons in that city, possessing each property to the amount of \$116,000, making an aggregate wealth of \$20,000,000, and this embraces only one-half the wealth of that city. If this is true, Providence must be the richest city in the Union, in proportion to its population.